RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XIV NO. 194— BOMBAY, MONDAY AUGUST 16 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
21 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-i-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	KANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive.

The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8 246
21st April	MARGHA ...	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
18th Aug.	KHANDALA	East & S. Africa.
18th ,,	BARALA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
20th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N Y K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & J PAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31-10-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund up to 31-12-25 ...	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multer. City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalja City	Jarranwalja	Peshawar City
Ambalja Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cent.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalja	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Re. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Schemes, etc. etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office,
8 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in History. Salary Rs. 70 per month. Apply to the HEADMASTER, Kothari High School, Kadi.
A R3634

WANTED.—LADY TUTOR to teach children in respectable family in upper India. Salary upto Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 1782, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3630

WANTED.—Earnest, ambitious, men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly at home. Apply sharp BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3619

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER to run a Weaving Shed of about 200 Looms, pay according to qualifications and free quarters. Apply to the KHALSA MILLS, Subzimandi, DELHI,
A 27105

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED—A DRAWING MASTER to teach the subject in the middle and high sections. Preference will be given to one who takes an active interest in games. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. HEADMASTER, High School, Alwar (Rajputana).
A 27145

WANTED M.A., B.T., or L.T., very strong in English for the Head Mastership of The Commercial High School, Delhi. One speaking very fluent English will be prefered. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to:—KRISHNAJUS ROY, Secretary, The Commercial Educational Trust, Charkhe Walan, DELHI.
A R 3615

WANTED—Educated and influential DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES for Central India and Rajputana to secure Life Assurence business, on liberal commission, for a long established Company. Only those experienced and confident of good business need apply. ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 27021

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST seeks EMPLOYMENT. Speed fifty. NARASIMHAM ANANTHANAN MUTT, Benares.
B R3627

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONVOCATION GOWN and HOODS on HIRE—HIMMATLAL, Bookseller, Popatwadi, Princess Street, Bombay.
R 3621

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. Hornby Road.
M R3616

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—Desai's Coaching Class in Mathematics meets every evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. For sure success join early.
M R3617

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIPLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

FRUIT and GRAFT.—Matchless Langra, Mohauthakur and Sipia Mangoes Rs. 7 100, ordinary Rs. 4, order telegraphically with cash. MANGO LICHI grafts, fruitable next season Rs. 13 doz. Advance essential, CATALOGUE free, SUPERINTENDENT, Behar Graft, Stores Darbhanga.
F R3557

ENGLISH large Peaches, nectarines or seedless Grapes, 7 lbs., Rs. 8. Sample boxes 8 dry fruits, 8 lbs., assortment Rs. 8, or 16 kinds Rs. 11. German scientific packing, delivery free. Samples Bukha'a Silk and Multan Silks on -/4/- stamps. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta. Tele. Peach.
F R3589

LOST AND FOUND,

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation (Astrological) Rs. 2. For Cotton Futures. Numerous testimonials HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3629

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

QUICK! QUICK!! QUICK!!!—WANTED AGENCIES of all kinds. Send terms with samples to L. S. BHATTA & CO., Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents, BANSWARA (Rajputana).
T R 3625

WHITE LEPROSY.—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC" if not price refunded. 1ST CLASS Rs. 4 per tin, ORDINARY Rs. 3. FACE POWDER—removes marks of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
P R3558

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Engineering Department,
JHANSI, the 12th August, 1926.

SALE OF SCRAP.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive Sealed Tenders on Railway's Authorized form (price of form One Rupee per copy) at his office upto 12 hours on 26th August, 1926, for the purchase of the following scrap:—

	At Bina	At Jhansi.	At Belanganj (Agra)	At Guna	At Salpura.
	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton
Cast Iron Scrap	400	350	230	...	...
Wrought —do—	29	18	5	...	...
Steel Scrap	20	40	4	...	...
Wood Scrap	...	8	...	60	940

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a Cash payment equal to 10 per cent of the amount of tender.

3. The tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and endorsed on the cover "Tenders for the purchase of Scrap."

4. For further particulars and tender forms apply to—

J. F. COSTELLO,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi.
27149

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS 1927.

LAST DATE FOR APPLICATIONS.

THE NEXT ADMISSION and Praveshika examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1927. Those who desire to appear as private candidates must send in their application forms duly signed and certified, along with their examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1926.
26937

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1926. at 4 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Mr. E. J. Bunbury and Mr. H. H Sawyer, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920. but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th July, 1926.
27059

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1927, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st August, 1928.

The salary of the professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects.

(i) The History of Hindu Law in the Vedic Age and in Post-Vedic times down to the Institutes of Manu.

(ii) History of Legal Development in India during the period of Mahomedan Administration in India.

(iii) Principles and History of Insurance Law with special reference to India.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1927, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures; and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his Introductory Lecture.

The Professor will, not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or type written) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred to a Committee of the Faculty of Law, consisting of not more than three Members to be chosen by the Faculty, who will examine the same and before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to the Press, as soon as practicable after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Senate House:
The 30th July, 1926.
27107.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYAN SHRIDHAR RAJADHYAKSHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, late Clerk in the service of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., Ballard Pier residing at date of death at Ville Parle in the Bombay Suburban District, married. ..... Deceased.

Bai DURGABAI, widow of Narayan Shridhar Rajadhyaksha, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Mughbhat, outside the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of Laxmikant Moreshwar and Jayakrishna, the minor sons of the deceased abovenamed. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 10th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. SUNKERSETT & VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for verifying stores at De'Lisle Road, Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Mahim Depot and Foras Road Depot, in charge of the undersigned, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, upto 1 p.m., (B. T.) on the 24th day of August, 1926.

A copy of the Rules for Verification and all other information connected therewith can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd.) D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay No. 11.
27143

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of two Pumping Engines of High Duty for the Water Works of this Municipality are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 6th September, 1926, at 4 p.m. Specifications and other particulars can be had from the Store Keeper.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Department.
Dated 12th August, 1926. 27142

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for 20 tons of Refined Pig Lead of best quality F. O. R. Ahmedabad.

Delivery at the end of September next. Sample of the quality may please be sent with the tender. The tender should reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before the 1st September, 1926.

Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) Y. N. GORE,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
27148

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling, metalling, etc. and providing drainage arrangements at the private streets (1) Dhuswady off Lohar Street (Dhobi Talao), (2) Popa Lane off Chandanwady will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Names of all the partners of the contracting firm should invariably be specified in the tenders.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, as deposit, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th August, 1926.
27144

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE, THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF BUILDINGS ON PLOT NO. "J" OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST SCHEME NO. 29, SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF CHINCH BUNDER ROAD, AND SANDHURST ROAD.

By order of Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the party Concerned Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of Plot No. J of Bombay Improvement Trust Scheme No. 29 the buildings on the said Plot, situate at the Corner of Chinch Bunder Road and Sandhurst Road, as the Lease in respect of the said plot expires on the 4th September, 1926

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co. Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIN'T it a GRAND & GLORIOUS FEELING?

ONE WEEK OF LAUGHTER

The management are pleased to announce a second week's run

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8 Reels

A veritable riot of fun.
Eight gloom-chasing reels.
Banish the blues with Lloyd.
See this joyous Jester & laugh.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

Prices: Boxes 3/6/-, Stalls 3/-, Dress Circle 2/4/-, Orchestra Stalls 1/8/-, Balcony 0/12/, Gallery 0/6/-

The management apologises to all patrons who were unable to obtain admission last week and would advise them to book early.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Owing to Great Rush One Week More

ALSO

UP-TO-DATE NEW DANCE This Week

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

SHARDA'S ROMANTIC PICTURE

MADAN KALA

A Love Romance—Beautiful Scenes—Well-known Artists.

Also Beautiful

STAGE DANCE By

Miss SHANTADEVI

TIME: Sat. Sun. 3—5—7—9—11 P. M.
DAILY: 5—7—9—11—P. M.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Rd.

COMING KRISHNA PICTURE—

A CROWN FOR TWO DAYS.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 805, of 1925 (The Central Bank of India, Ltd., vs. Ebrahim Esmail and others) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following properties.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government leasehold land with the messuages, tenements and building standing thereon situate on the west side of Bapty Road, Grant Road, admeasuring about 449 2|9 square yards and registered under Collector's Old No. 178, 3128, New No. 16184, New Survey No. 5732, 1|5733, 1|5734, Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byculla Division and bounded on the North by the property of Mahomedally Abedin, on the South partly by the property of Goculdas Madhavji and others and partly by the property hereinafter (secondly) described, on the East partly by the Bapty Road and partly by the property hereinafter (secondly) described, and on the West by a sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of full and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road admeasuring about 86 1|9 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, Old Survey No. 4471 and New Survey Nos. 2|5734 2|5733, Cadastral Survey No. No. 1015 of Byculla Division and bounded as per property (firstly described.)

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Sanadi land with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road, admeasuring about 11 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, New Survey No. 2|5733 and 3|5734 and bounded as per property (secondly described.)

The messuages, tenements and buildings standing on the properties hereinbefore described are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 780|782, Street Nos. 8|10.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Aydeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TODAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES OF AMERICAN SINGLE TURKEY RED YARN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, Attorneys for the Vendors, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Hirachand Miratram, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 16th August, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

M N A Y—62—Nos. 691|695— 5 Bales of 40s American Single Turkey Red yarn, 300lbs. in each bale.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS LAKHANI TERRACE AT CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esqr., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Abdulla Haji Haroon and others trading as Haji Haroon Jan Mahomed (Insolvents) and with the consent of Messrs. Karamchand Mitharam and Mangoomal Hargovindsingh and Rochaldas Kisandas the first Mortgagees and the Mortgagees in possession thereof and Messrs. Jamnadas Parbhudas, Popatlal Parbhudas and Nandlal Parbhudas the second Mortgagees thereof, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvents and of the said Mortgagees in the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the recently erected messuages, or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Cowasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay and in the City of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 556 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 4923 and A, B, C, D & E/4923, 5060, Old Survey Nos. 415 and 1318 and New Survey Nos. 1-1A-2-3-4-5/9377 and 9379 and Cadestral Survey Nos. 457, 458, 459, 460, 461 and 462 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1485, 1486 (1), (2), (3) and (4), 1490, Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 30, 32, 34 and 44 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Gangadas Motilal and partly by the property of Meherbai Rustomji Patel, on or towards the South partly by the property of Dorab J. Mistry and partly by the property of Dinshaw Hormusji Botliwalla and partly by the property of Sorabji Cooper and partly by the property of Mancharji Affiawalla, on or towards the West by the property of the Banaji's Agiary and on or towards the East partly by the Cowasji Patel Street and partly by the property of Meherbai Rustomji Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST.

IN THE TWO VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS CROWN MANSIONS AT FORJET STREET.

Under instructions from K.M. Taleyarkhan Esq., the Ag: Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Dinshaw Nowroji Mistry and Palanji Framji Mistry (Insolvents) and with the consent of Bai Dosibai widow of Nowroji Pestonji Mistry and administratrix with Will annexed of the property and credits of Pestonji Edulji Mistry and of the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of August, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvents and of Bai Dosibai widow of Nowroji Pestonji Mistry and administratrix with Will annexed of the property and credits of Pestonji Edulji Mistry and of the Mortgagees in the immoveable properties described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure the cess wherein is now redeemed together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and known as Crown Mansions B Block situate at Forjet Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 716 square yards or thereabouts less 69 square yards given up for the purpose of and now included in the road and the open space and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A|2270 and A|2319, Old Survey No. 50 and New Survey No. A|766 Cadastral Survey No. 644|3, Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by other property formerly known as Crown Mansions Block A, on or towards the West partly by the property known as Crown Mansions Block C and partly by the property of Raghavji Purshotam and Karamalli Hasam, on or towards the North by the property of Hormusji Cowasji Bhedwar and on or towards the South partly by the public road and partly by the property of Raghavji Purshotam and Karamalli Hasam.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure cess wherein is now redeemed together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and known as Crown Mansions Block C situate at Forjet Street outside the Font of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 314 square yards or thereabouts including the open space 15 feet wide at its South-Western boundary and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with othen lands under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A|2270 and A|2319, Old Survey No. 50, New Survey No. A|7066 and Cadastral Survey No. 644-3, Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by property known as Crown Mansions Block B, on or towards the West and South by the property belonging to Shavaksha Dinshawji Davar and on on towards the North by the property of Hormusji Cawasji Bhedwar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersign.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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OF

1926

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Made to your measure.
CUT, MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN SOUTH BENGAL.

SIMLA, Aug 14.

The depression over South Bengal has intensified and is causing very rough and squally weather in the North of the Bay and heavy rain in South Bengal and Lower Burma.

The monsoon continues weak in the Peninsula but is generally active elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, West Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, East and West Central Provinces and Konkan, and local in Bihar, East United Provinces, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, Coorg, and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurren in Upper Burma, Assam, East Rajputana and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Tavoy five; Moulmein two; Kyaukpyu and Akyab five; Cox's Bazaar six; Chittagong and Calcutta ive; Narayangan; one and a half; Saugor Island, Burdwan and Balasore four; Chaibasa and Ranchi two; Naya Dumka one; Jhansi, and Mussooree three; Sialkot and Montgomery one; Gulmarg three; Peshawar one; Cherat two; Mount Abu and Rajkot three; Deesa one; Bhuj and Sutat one and a half; Nowgong one, Saugor one and a half; Jubbulpore two; Pachmarhi three and Bombay one.

Forecast:—Further increase in Northeast India and extension in East Central Provinces.—(A.P.)

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 14.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 14.	
			1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 91	53 35	25 78	41 66
Fort ..	1 00	76 94	28 69	46 33
J.J.Hospital	0 38	62 27	29 33	44 38

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 14th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.741 inches (·002 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.679 " (.000 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.011
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 76.5 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees (0.2 above normal)
Minimum " " during 24 hours 77.5 degrees (0.2 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 o/o.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity " " 12 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.91 inches
Total rainfall during the month 16.28 "
" " " year 56.44 "
Weather Remarks .. .. Rain

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 14th August 1926 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.35 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the greater part of the area. The air is more humid than usual except in the southwest. Maximum temperature was below normal in the northern and central parts.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.82 in. of rain, Jhansi 3.45 in. and Allahabad 0.20 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is not far from normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Mainpuri and lower at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.66 in. of rain and Mount Abu 2.69 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the northern parts of Rajputana. Temperature was normal except at Jacobabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 1.40 in. of rain Rajkot 2.75 in. Bhavnagar Para 0.95 in., Surat 1.41 in. Ahmedabad 0.22 in. Deesa 1.01 in. and Indore 0.40 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is generally more humid than usual in Kathiawar and north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was markedly in defect in east Kathiawar and moderately so in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.90 in. of rain, Saugor 1.61 in. Hoshangabad 0.60 in. and Khandwa 0.64 in. Skies are heavily clouded over most of the area. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall. Maximum temperature was appreciably below normal in the north of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.91 in. of rain, Murmugao 0.21 in. and Karwar 0.31in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 85.2 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 77.5 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.25 in. of rain skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in east Hyderabad and parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous in the northern and central parts of the reporting area outside Sind. It remains weak in the Peninsula. Locally heavy falls have again occurred in the United Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the north Central Provinces, and the Konkan, and locally in the north Punjab, the east United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India West, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Malabar and on the north Madras coast.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 13th August 1926 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been vigorous over most of northern India. Locally heavy rain has again fallen in Bengal and Gujarat. A shallow depression which has formed over Bengal is causing strong monsoon over the north of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Gujarat, Central India East and the Konkan, and local in Sind, Rajputana Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Coorg, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Kashmir, the north-West Frontier Province and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui, Tavoy, Moulmein, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Akyab one and a half inches, Rangoon two, Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar, Jessore three, Chittagong eight, Narayanganj, Barisal, Berhampore one and a half, Burdwan four, Sialkot one, Ludhiana one and a half, Dalhousie two, Cherat five, Nowgong one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON Saturday, THE 14th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total fall since 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	..	0.10	1.22	—1.06	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.36	3.75	—1.39	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.35	17.47	14.24	+3.23	34.77
Lahore ..	0.01	5.17	9.62	—4.45	19.62
Hissar ..	0.05	6.78	7.15	—0.37	14.47
Ambala ..	0.02	22.00	14.86	+7.14	30.49
Delhi ..	0.01	12.79	14.63	—1.84	26.84
United Provinces—					
Agra ..	0.82	13.8.	15.21	—1.36	26.90
Mainpur ..	0.03	10.51	14.39	+1.12	27.07
Jhansi ..	3.45	16.11	21.58	—5.47	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	17.7.	18.61	—0.85	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.20	13.45	21.45	—8.06	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	1.81	1.84	+0.05	9.68
Karachi ..	..	3.11	4.77	—1.65	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	5.48	6.01	—0.61	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	9.88	12.19	—2.31	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.69	11.06	13.71	—2.65	24.21
Kotah ..	..	9.73	16.80	—7.08	28.23
Mount Abu ..	2.69	36.30	38.06	—1.76	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	1.40	20.76	9.73	11.03	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	7.10	9.48	—2.32	13.52
Veraval ..	..				18.80
Rajkot ..	2.75	19.78	17.96	+1.83	26.29
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.90	14.29	13.05	+1.24	21.28
Surat ..	1.41	35.16	28.73	+6.42	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.22	24.15	20.36	+3.79	28.83
Deesa ..	1.01	12.00	15.45	+3.45	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.01	20.51	16.85	+3.66	29.19
Indore ..	0.40	14.96	19.36	—5.44	33.12
Central Provinces—					
Jubbulpore ..	1.90	24.10	33.75	—9.57	55.11
Saugor ..	1.61	22.40	27.36	—4.87	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	0.60	36 02	29.2.	+7.30	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.64	17.31	16.81	+0.50	29.63
Akola ..	0.05	22.85	17.99	+4.86	31.35
Amraoti ..	0.08	14.07	18.34	—4.27	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.07	29.65	27.04	+1.61	48.97
Chhsua ..	0.16	25.86	30.42	—4.56	51.90
Raipur ..	..	13.45	30.20	16.71	50.38
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.91	53.36	43.66	+8.69	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.11	85.54	72.21	13.31	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.21	69.38	70.54	—1.16	94.95
Karwar ..	0.31	76.09	87.24	10.95	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon ..	0.25	10.47	10.39	+0.08	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	0.02	11.26	9.01	+1.04	22.35
Poona ..	0.04	13.24	13.87	—0.63	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	11.00	10.85	+0.85	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	4.19	6.85	—2.66	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.48	37.72	30.14	+7.58	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	0.03	13.34	14.01	+5.33	27.53
Nizamabad ..	..	14.80	20.48	—5.68	40.03
Indur ..	..				
Hyderabad ..	..	6.98	14.00	—7.02	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.75	81.48	85.17	—3.69	125.68
Calicut ..	0.03	99.72	78.45	17.27	117.16
Cochin ..	0.01	68.73	58.06	10.67	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	23.54	22.30	+1.24	64.51
Ceylon— Colombo	0.01	25.76	14.62	11.14	84.10
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	0.16	11.38	14.06	—2.68	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.32	4.70	—1.38	20.01
Cuddapah ..	..	12.00	9.47	+2.53	31.23
Madras ..	..	3.50	7.85	—3.85	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	7.04	9.28	—2.24	35.57
Coimbatore ..	..	4.52	3.66	+0.86	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	3.82	4.11	—0.29	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.40	4.78	—4.38	54.93

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 14th

To-day market opened at about the closing quotation, but later on improved a good deal with good transaction passing on specially in Fazul, Bombay Dyeings and Pearls but at the close there seemed some profit lasting of Bulls and hence some what eased though the undertone was healthy. Fazul opened at 892-8 after touching 900 eased to and closed at 893 12, B. Dyeings 907 8 gone up to 916.4 closed at 912-8, Pearls 492-8 improved to 498.12 closed at 492-8. Swadeshi 511-4 and Nagpur 551-4, having touched 516.4 and 533-12 closed at 515 and 531.4 respectively.

Tata Hydro having a good buying enquiry opened at 1045 jumped to 1058-12, and closed at 1055 and in the same way Tata Dfd. and ordinary opened at 84-6 and 53-6 reaching 90 and 35.14, closed at about the same rates.

Imperial Bank changed hands at the opening up to 148 2|8 and contributories 375 closed at 1475 and 371-4 respectively. Indian Bank 79 and Central 26.8.

There was a good buying enquiry of New India Assurance having transaction done at 24 and since then eased to 23. Closed at 23-12, with buyers. Scindias 29.

Tata second preference were in good demand touched to 64-8 closed at 63.8.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations		
	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.	
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	79	
Baroda	50	4	82	
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55½	
Central	25	1¼	26 8	
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80	
Imperial	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	371 4	
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	18 4	
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	25 8	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	91 4	
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	88 12	
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	230	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7 4	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	44 12	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	930	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	117	
Dhond-Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	95	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	102	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	80	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	95	xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	154	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	712 8	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	181 4	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	255	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14	Y—0—9		
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	735	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	125	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	½
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1055	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	970	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	542 8	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	770	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbar	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	510	
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710	
Nellkart U.P.	500	40	680	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	212 8	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	166 4	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	121 4	
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12	
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	45	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-0-0	5	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	100	
Mckenzie	100	30	335	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	695	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	128	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	63 8	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	90	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	34 12	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	2 5	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15	..	5	
New India	25	ly	23 12	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 8	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.		
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	912 8	
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 14.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/1.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931.32 Rs. 94/4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101|10.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/5.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|5

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|5

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106|14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 107/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	42 8
Century	100	20y	381 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	531 4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	442 8
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	137 8
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	nil	190
Currimbhoy	250	..	325
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	735
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	255
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	230
Fazulbhoy	250	25	893 12
ninlay	100	nil	128 12
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	115
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1650
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	177 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1100
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	383-12
Jamshed O.	250	..	60
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		90
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5400
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	24
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	102 8
Madras United ..	250	15	480
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1825
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	140
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay.	100	10	170
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	312 8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	492 8
Phoenix	100	10	495
Premier	100	..	40
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	15
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550
Sholapur	1,000	250	8250xD
Simplex	250	..	113 12
Sir Shapurji Broach ..	100	..	39
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	513 12
Swan	100		150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2260
Vishnu P.	500	35	570
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 13

Ahmedabad					430
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing				907-8	916-4 905 911-4
Century				380	383-12 380 380
Central India ..					530
Colaba Land ..					137-8
Crescent 1	..	..	..	..	190
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	..	133-12.
Fazulbhoy ..	892-8	900	892-8		893-12
Finalay	..	..	..	..	128-12
Globe					25
Gokak	..	..	..	..	115
Indian Bleaching ..	..	..	..	..	177-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	..	383-12
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	..	1070
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	..	102-8
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	86
Mysore	..	..	..	..	115
New Great ..	312-8	315	312-8		312-8
Pearl	492-8	498-12	492-8		492-8
Pabany					255
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	127-8
Simplex ..					113 12
Swadeshi					513-12
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	150
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					212-8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	..	181-4
Tram Co. Ord.					125
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	..	13-4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	25-8
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	..	92-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	87-8
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	..	44-12
Tata Hydro	1045	105-12	1045		1055
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	33-6	34-14	33-6		34-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.		84-6	90	84-6	90

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 14.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 12 to 17 points up in New York futures. At the opening the market advanced on profit-taking, but later eased on some selling. At the close the market again improved, and closed steady. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 4 points higher. The market advanced on some local buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—The American markets exhibit a rather steady tendency. There are possibilities either way. It is as well to remember the next two months can either make or mar the crop, and as there are reports of damage it is as well to be careful in operations for the present.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"Good weather but numerous reports of insects damage."

With New York futures having reported a slight advance the Marwari bazar opened this morning for August Broach at Rs. 344½. Moderate buying by Shroffs caused the market to improve to Rs. 346 but before the close there was a slight set-back on profit-taking and the rate finally closed at Rs. 345. New Broach April/May after having opened at Rs. 313 1/4 steadily improved to Rs. 315 1/4 on general buying and finally closed steady at Rs. 315. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 315 3/4 and going up to Rs. 316 1/2 on buying by Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 316.

Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 302 and closed steady at Rs. 303. Commission Houses were buyers whilst Shroffs were moderate sellers. Bengal January was quoted at Rs. 252 1/2.

There was a moderate demand for ready cotton yesterday from local mills.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Fully Good Broach April-May	316
Fully Good Broach July-August	345½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	253 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	304 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th August 1926.

Cotton	4,349 bales.
Wheat	895 cwts.
Linseed	2,658 cwts.
Rape etc.	12 cwts.
Gingellyseed	30 cwts.
Poppyseed	248 cwts.
Groundnuts	472 cwts.
Castorseed	987 cwts.
Rice	1,066 cwts.
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	266 cwts.
Mowraseed	3,767 cwts.
Gram	32 cwts.
Juwar	2,014 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,457 cwts.
Coal	120 tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	260 .....
Bengal F G M G	230/32 .....
Bengal F.G. MG	227/30 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	242 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	225/30 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/35 .....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	335 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/17 .....
Purgaon Fine M G	315/20 .....
Arvi Fine M.G.	323/25 .....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	300/5 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/95 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	270/75 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/65 .....
Khandesh F.G. M. G.	....
Broach Fine M.G.	340/50 .....
Broach F.G. M.G	310/15 .....
Muthia Fine M G	245/47 .....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	230 .....
Dharwar F.Good S.G.	....
Coompta M.G.	355 .....
Westerns Good M.G.	310/15 .....
Westerns H.G.	....
Miraj M.G.	330 .....
Cambodia F G M G	380/90 .....
Navsari F.G. MG	....
Surat F.G M.	370/80 .....
Kadi/Viragaon F.M M.G.	300/5 .....
Dhollera F.G MG	300/2 .....
Kalagin FG. M.G	....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 14.

	To-day's Price.
October	16.53+.20
December	16.51+.24
January	16.55+.25
March	16.80+.33
May	16.95+.28
Middling Spot	18.00+.20

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 14.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,92,103	2,97,055
Central India	335	3,84,942	3,47,217
Barsi and Nagar	218	2,24,666	2,0,8954
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,285	98,236
Berar	66	4,78,465	5,72,506
Central Provinces	5	2,46,953	2,58,645
Total Oomras	624	17,01,413	17,82,613
Dholera	240	2,84,915	3,15,640
C.P. Provinces		1,30,518	1,32,972
Kajputana		1.15.002	82,208
Sind-Punjab	79	2,95,049	3,64,839
Broach	80	3,13,357	4.86.672
Coompta & Dharwar	2,183	1,60,676	2,18,307
Westerns-Northerns	438	1,11,879	1,19,134
Cocoanada		3,124	2,248
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	397	66.385	39.147
Persian		5.155	6,516
American		17,257	8,649
Egyptian and African	247	84,594	67,728
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	55	3,700	3,513
Total	4,349	32,93,024	36,26,292

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 12th August This year	Last year
Europe	306	5,40,255	6,94,315
Japan & China	515	18,42,009	19,87,924
Coast Ports		23,660	22,704
Up-country by Rail		1,09,366	15,544
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		13,976	23,001
Total	821	25,29,266	27,48,448

NEW YORK COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, August 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 16,00 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent Nil.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 14.

	To-day's Price.
October	16.53
January	16.42
Middling Spot	17.53

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

	To-day's Closing. Liverpool, Aug. 14.
Scinde. Good	6.30+.10
Scinde Fully Good	6.60+.10
Scinde Fine	6.90+.10
Bengal Good	6.40+.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.70+.10
Bengal Fine	7.00+.10
Oomra Good	7 15+.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.45+.10
Oomra Fine	7.75+.10
Broach, Good	7.45+.10
Broach Fully Good	7 85+.10
Broach Fine	8.25+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug 14.

	To-day's Opening	To-day's Closing.
August		8.98+.11
September	8.90	8.92+.12
October	8.81	8.82+.10
November		8.68+.11
December	8.64	8.69+.11
January	8.70	8.71+.10
February		8.72+.10
March	8.76	8.78+.10
April		8.78+.10
May	7.78	8.82+.10
June		8.79+.11
July		8.80+.11
August		8.74+.11
Middling Spot		9.47+.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

	To-day's Closing.
August	14.73+.11
September	14.73+.11
October	14.68+.11
November	14.53+.11
December	14.30+.09
January	14.26+.09
February	14.20+.09
March	14.14+.09
April	14.14+.09
May	14.09+.09
June	14.09+.09
July	14.09+.09
August	14.09+.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	15.60+.25

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	57 12 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	59 8 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		53 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 3 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

A NORDEN & CO.

NEW YORK, July 15.

COTTON.

Apprehensions with regard to actual and potential insist damage have been increased during the past week by a continuance of showery conditions over the greater part of the belt. Prices at the close last night were approximately 4 dollars a bale higher than when we last wrote, the advance reflecting primarily the covering operations of speculative shorts. The Weekly Weather Report published yesterday was better than expected, indicating conditions favourable for growth, which, in most sections, ranged from fair to excellent, and tending to confirm the opinion we expressed last week that hopper damage had been somewhat exaggerated. Complaints of slow and rather poor fruiting were confined to Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, but as these States comprise more than half of total acreage in cultivation, the possibility of severe weevil depredations later in the season, unless controlled by hot dry weather cannot be overlooked.

The upward tendency of the contract markets brought about an increased disposition on the part of southern holders of cotton to mke sales which in the case of medium and higher grades, could only be effected at concessions, the demand being limited to replacement and filling in operations. There continues to be a fair inquiry for low grade off-coloured cotton, the basis on which is reported to be well maintained. Another result of the recent advance is the considerable improvement which has occurred in the sales of gray goods and print cloths, the trade developing a broader interest than at any time since last year. Although activity is centred in goods for spot and nearby deliveries, forward commitments have increased in volume where mills could be found to accept the business. A large potential demand has undoubtedly been created by the policy of hand-to-mouth buying long practiced by distributors and consumers of goods. This demand has now commenced to make itself felt and may develop into a decidedly important factor should the new crop outlook become seriously impaired.

The proximity of the next Government report, which will be published on July 23rd giving the condition of the crop as of tomorrow together with the probable production, is likely to exert a steadying influence on prices during the coming week. At the time of writing the market appears to be rather sensitive to bullish news despite the extent of the recent covering movement and until the outlook becomes more clearly defined, the long side may be preferable on recessions

COFFEE:

The action of the market during the past week does not inspire confidence. The spot demand is stagnant and the easier tendency of cost and freight offers fails to arouse buying interest. While the Brazilian Defense Committee are likely to make strong efforts to protect their large holdings of actual coffee we are inclined to anticipate temporarily lower prices.

SUGAR.

Renewed weakness in the spot situation induced tired long liquidation which, together with Cuban hedge selling resulted in stop loss orders being reached, the only support apparently coming from shorts and side down buying. According to one authority the total distribution of sugar in the United States during the six months ended June 30th amounted to 3,058,050 long tons of refined against 3,000,725 tons in the first half of 1925, a satisfactory showing when taking into consideration the unseasonable weather which has so far been experienced. The continued foreign demand for raw sugar, unsatisfactory crop advices from Europe and Java and the reasonable prospect that present prices will cause a considerable increase in consumption relative to production encourage the belief that a pessimistic attitude is unwarranted and that, with patience, purchases of the distant positions will result favourably.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat advanced on a sensationally bullish crop estimate issued by the Canadian Government, on continued hot dry weather in the Northwest and Canada where rain is urgently needed and on an active milling demand which readily absorbed a large part of the heavy southwestern receipts. The Canadian estimate of 349,000,000 bushels against 417,000,000 bushels harvested last year was about 60,000,000 bushels less than had generally been expected and, if accurate, has an important bearing on the world's supply situation. Indications point to higher prices but, in view to the rapidity of the recent advance, better opportunities for purchases may be offered. The demand for Corn continues active. Carrying charges have shown a tendency to narrow and the lateness of the growing crop together with prospects of a smaller yield than last year make the buying side more attractive than formerly. Rye advanced with Wheat and gained additional strength from bullish crop advices; on recessions we think that purchases may again be advisable.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 August
Bank's selling D D 1/6d
Bank's selling T T 1/6 September
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 August
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 September
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 December

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1260
Bank's buying D D 1380
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1395

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132
Bank's buying 60 days 129 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 146

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 188 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 99 1/8

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.86 13/16 13th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 21/32 13th inst.
London—Paris 180.00 13th inst.
London—Belgium 184.00 13th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.12 13th inst.
London—Italy 145.25 13th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 13th inst.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE—Steady.

LONDON, DISCOUNTS.

Gold £4/4/11 1/4 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 28 5/8d 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 11/16d 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 62 1/4 cts.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 15/32 per cent. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 5/8 per cent. 13th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent. 3 mos 2 1/4 per cent. 6 mos 2 1/2 per cent. 12 mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand	1235
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	146
Shanghai	188 1/2
Japan	131 3/4
Singapore	156 3/4

Market steady.

GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Ready:—21/6/0
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/6/0. Highest 21/6/3. At 6 p.m 21/6/3.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/5/9. Highest 21/6/0. At 6 p.m. 21/6/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/0/9.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/9
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Ready:—64/12/0
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 64/11/0 At 6 p.m. 64/11/3
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/8/0. At 6 p.m. 64/8/0
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/14/0
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/5/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 14.

Silver.—China Banks bought and America sold. Business small.

	To-day's Closing.
Spot	28-11/16
Forward	28-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 14.

Open Market Price.

	To-day's Price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/11 1/4

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, August 13.

MONEY.

In the money market very easy conditions prevailed with call money quoted at about 1-1/4 per cent. at which rate it continues to be practically unlendable The fixed deposit rate for two months funds is about 2 per cent. six months 2¾ to 3 per cent. and for twelve months 4 to 4½ per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 6th August shows a decline of Rs. 70.08 lacs to Rs. 55,87,16,000 as against Rs. 44.37 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 50.67—a decrease of 0.06 per cent. over the previous week. Government deposits have increased by Rs 19.45 lacs While Loans have improved a little by Rs. 7.08 lacs, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are further down by Rs. 56.13 lacs and Rs. 14.65 lacs respectively Government deposits have declined by Rs. 296 42 lacs to Rs. 33.44 crores probably due to the usual withdrawals at the beginning of the month, while Other deposits are up by Rs. 170.45 lacs to Rs. 76.02 crores The bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent

Government securities continued to be steady during the week with a fair amount of business passing both for ready and forward. There is a particulary good demand for short-term loans on investment account. 3½ per cent Paper remained steady at about Rs. 77-1 and 1915-55 Loans improved from Rs. 108 to Rs. 108-5. 5 per cent. Loans, 1935 and 1933 are quoted at Rs 102-12 and Rs. 104-5. 5½ per cent. Bonds 1928 improved to Rs. 107-4. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 100-5 and Rs. 102-2, 1930 at Rs. 106-14 and 1932 at Rs. 109. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 113-7. 4 per cent. New Loan remained steady at issue price of Rs. 88.

The Currency returns as at 7th instant show a further increase of Rs. 74.16 lacs to Rs. 198.21 crores in note circulation. Silver coins are up by Rs. 74.14 lacs to Rs. 89.65 crores, while silver bullion under coinage declined by Rs. 7 lacs. with no bullion remaining unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 60.46 as against 60.34 a week ago.

RESERVE BANK SCHEME.

Opinion in Bombay appears to be unanimous against the proposed Reserve Bank scheme as recommended by the Currency Commission. It is generally considered that the Imperial Bank could very well function for the Government with regard to the issue of notes and other fiscal measures proposed as they now handle the Public Debt Department. The Imperial Bank was organised only a few years ago with what might be considered to be a moral guarantee on the part of Government to support it and to make it the premier banking institution in India. There can be no doubt that the institution as now constituted has functioned to the satisfaction of both Government and the general public. Considering its extensive establishment and the heavy expenses incurred in the opening of 100 branches, it seems only fair to the shareholders that this bank should be given the opportunity to act for Government in currency matters rather than that it should be further detached from Government through the inauguration of a new bank that might prove of doubtful value.

The arguments used in para 87 of the report that, as a strictly Government institution, the Imperial Bank would be precluded from undertaking a great many tasks urgently needed to foster the habit of banking and investment, is unconvincing as, with the creation of a Reserve Bank the public will regard the Imperial Bank as of secondary importance and it will certainly lose much of the prestige and confidence that it now so completely enjoys as a Government institution.

CURRENCY BILL.

The text of the Currency Bill to be introduced to the Legislature has been published in the Gazette of India and is very similar to the communique issued on the 4th instant, along with the Commission's report. Under this bill Government will buy gold in the form of bars containing approximately 400 fine ounces at Rs. 21-3-10 per tola of fine gold and sell gold or gold exchange at the option of Government, the former at Rs. 21/3/10 per tola fine plus charges, and the latter at the equivalent rate payable in countries which maintain a free gold market. The selling rate of gold for delivery London as per schedule 1 of the Currency Commission's report is approximately Rs. 21-7-9 per tola. Government reserve the right to determine from time to time the equivalent rate in respect of each country and will notify the rate so determined. This measure is regarded as the first step recommended by the Currency Commission for the ultimate establishment of a gold bullion standard. It is to be hoped that it will receive the support of the members of the Legislature, as the markets in India have settled down to the present level of 1/6, and commercial contracts for both export and import business are being freely negotiated on this basis. Any serious opposition on the part of the Legislature is bound to interfere with the commercial activities and discourage trade developments.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange opened steady at 1s. 5.29/32d., but during the course of the week improved to 1s. 5 15/16d. with buyers at 1s 6d. Some business was placed at 1s. 5-31/32d. The strength is mainly due to firm advices from Calcutta where some export bills were showing. The inquiry for bullion remittance was on a small scale. A feature of the week has been the firm tone for forward deliveries, particularly January-February. Following are the forward rates: August 1s. 5-31/32d., September 1s. 6d., October 1s. 6-1/16 November 1s. 6-3/32d., December 1s. 6-1/8d, January 1s. 6-5/32d., February/March 1s. 6-1/8d. and April 1s. 6-3/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation was fairly steady at Dols. 4.86 1/4 but declined somewhat at the close to Dols. 4.86 1/16. Among the Continental exchanges French francs appreciated from 171 to 161.50 but close at 175.75. Belgian francs improved from 174 to 167 but close 177, and the Italians lira closes at 147.

A Press Communique issued by the Controller of Currency states that there is no remittance to the Home Treasury during the month of July 1926

GOLD.

The price for ready gold during the week declined from Rs. 21-6-9 to Rs. 21-6-0 per tola in sympathy with the steadiness in sterling exchange. The volume of business recorded in the market shows little change on the week. Imports were small and the daily off-take averages some 16,000 tolas, while stocks are estimated at about 4½ lacs tolas (bar and coin). The price of gold in London improved from 84s. 10½d. to 84s. 11½d. The rate for sovereigns is unchanged at Rs. 13/7/9 for both ready and forward. The rate for sovereigns is unchanged forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-0 for ready and 24th August settlement and Rs. 21/6/3 and Rs. 21/5/9 for 22nd September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £22,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £69,000 and £95,000 from Durban. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 20 79,309 in bar and coin. There is no shipment of gold from London during this week.

SILVER.

Fluctuations in the silver market have been of a see-saw nature with a large amount of business passing. Opening at Rs. 64-9, the rate improved to Rs. 65-4, reacted to Rs. 64-6 and, after improving to Rs. 65-2 declined and closes at Rs. 64/10. China banks are reported to have operated both ways but on the balance bought more than they sold. The tendency in the bazar still continues bearish and the temporary rise that took place during the midle of the week was largely a reflection of the steadiness in the Shanghai market. In Shanghai the rate for T T. on London after declining from 2s. 10d. to 2s. 9-1/2d., subsequently improved to 2s. 10.1/8d. but closes at 2s. 9-7/8d. The daily off-take in Bombay averages some 125 bars and, allowing for the importation of 387 bars during the week, the stock on hand is estimated at about 3,400 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 28-13/16 and 28¾ for ready and 27-7/8d. and 28-9/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 65/4 and Rs. 64/6 for ready and 28th August settlement and Rs. 65/2 and Rs. 64/8 for 27th September settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 306,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 387 bars and Rs 10,763 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £120,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for three days during the period under report. Cotton mill shares presented a steady tone with a rise of about Rs. 10 in big shares and about Rs. 5 in small shares. The Currimbhoy group was quoted ex-dividend during the week and these also show a fair improvement. Following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 897/8—902/8 Century Rs. 376/4—380; Central India Rs. 526/4—530; Crescent Rs. 191/4—190xd. Fazulbhoy Rs. 898/12—888/12xd; Madhowji Rs. 98/12, New Great Rs. 307/8—313/12; Pearls Rs. 495—492/8xd; Simplex Rs.310-11/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 507/8—512/8.

The miscellaneous section was almost unchanged. Andhra Valleys and Tata Hydros were steady at Rs. 712/8 and Rs. 1033/12. Alcocks improved a little from Rs. 197/8 to Rs. 205 and Bombay Trams from Rs. 123-12 to Rs. 125/10. A fair amount of business was done in Tata Iron shares during the week which rose from Rs. 31 to Rs. 32-12 and Defds from Rs. 75 to Rs. 81/4. There was a good demand from cement shares, Bundis advancing from Rs. 14/8 to Rs. 18/4, Katni Ordys from Rs. 71/4 to Rs. 90 and Defds from Rs. 180 to Rs. 209. Central India Mining and Shivrajpurs were unchanged at Rs. 25 and Rs. 43/8 respectively. In railway shares Ahmd. Prantij improved from Rs. 925 to Rs. 935 and Tapti Valleys from 707/8 to Rs. 712/8. Others shares are almost unchanged.

Among bank shares a fair amount of business was placed in Imperial Bank shares, which declined from Rs. 1550xd. to Rs. 1455. Contributories also declined from Rs. 385xd. to Rs. 365. Bank of India shares improved from Rs. 79 to Rs. 80. and those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 26/8.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Aug. 17.

Public Protest Meeting against Currency Commission Report at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6.30 p.m.,

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MEHTA—Jehangir Merwanji Mehta (of Messrs. Jeewanjee Jamasjee and Co.) died at his residence "Quetta Terrace" Chowpatty on the 12th inst. aged 40. Deeply regretted by family and friends.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Jehangir Merwanji Mehta.

"Years will pass but still in memory dear,
We will hold your name and shed a silent tear.
Friends around will think the wound has healed
But beneath a smile a tear shall lie concealed"

The Gum Merchants' Association.—In sympathy to the injured feelings of the All-India Jain Community the Gum Merchants' Association kept the bazar closed on the 15th instant to observe the general day of grief.

Protest Against Currency Commission Report.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the Currency Commission Report. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

Tenants' Self-Governing Colonies.—A public meeting of the promoters of the Bombay Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Good Life League" Hall, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, opposite the Oriental Insurance Company, under the presidentship of Mr. Muncherji Edulji Joshi, L.C.E., when the organising Secretary, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will deliver a public lecture on "Advantages of Tenants' Self-Governing Colonies" and how to provide three thousand lower middle-class tenants with two, three and five roomed tenements at minimum rent.

The meeting is especially meant for all classes of Bombay tenants, who are cordially invited to attend in time, as there will be several prominent speakers to support Tenants' Self-Governing Colonies.

Motor Meeting To-day at Excelsior Theatre.—There will be no admission charge to the exhibition of motion pictures dealing with the development of motor transport which will be shown under the auspices of the India Industries and Road Development Fund and the Western India Automobile Association at the Excelsior Theatre at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who are sending these pictures around the world, recently made an investigation which proves that doctors, salesmen, real estate and insurance men gain 100 per cent. in efficiency as the direct result of owning a motor car. Clergymen report that they can do 98 per cent. more work after buying a car. Farmers show an average gain of 68 per cent.

India is importing an ever-increasing number of motor vehicles and in order to get the longest life and the lowest cost of operation out of these cars the next step is the building and maintaining of an adequate national highway system.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH MENIALS' UNION

Mr. Jhabwala, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Menials' Union informs that it is a matter of great satisfaction for him that daily the menials of the Telegraph branches under Government are adding to the number of the members of the Telegraph Union. Some time ago the Belgaum Peons affiliated themselves to the Bombay Branch and now the Poona Peons have arranged to affiliate themselves. The name of the Union, "Bombay Telegraph Peons' Union" has been changed into "Bombay Presidency Telegraph Menials' Union." The Union is trying hard to redress the men's grievances and a deputation will shortly wait on the Postmaster General.

ZANDU'S MALARIAL MIXTURE.

Zandu's Malaria Mixture has been found by many to be efficacious as a specific for malaria and for various types of Ague. Certain patients who had frequent relapses from malarial fever were completely cured by the use of the Mixture.

Through communication on the line between Bhatia and Kuranga, which was interrupted on the 11th instant owing to heavy rain has now been restored.—A.P.

A largely attended meeting of medical practitioners of Madras, over which Sir Alexander MacDougall presided, considered the arrangements to be made for the visit of the deputation of the Social Hygiene League of London, to take place in December and steps to arouse public interest in the activities of the deputation.—A.P.

Mr. A. K. Pillai has resigned the membership of the Travancore Legislative Council. In his resignation he says that he can serve no useful purpose by remaining in the Council which in no sense is a faithful mouth-piece of public sentiment for all purposes of action.

EX-ACCOUNTANT OF HONGKONG BANK.

AGAIN REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

L. Evans, the ex-chief Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation who, it may be recalled, was brought back to Bombay from Aden while he was proceeding to England and who was remanded to police custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Government securities of the face value of Rs. 5,40,000 belonging to the Bank, was again placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday. Inspector Hurst who is in charge of the case applied for a further remand of the accused till the 26th instant on the ground that police investigations were yet incomplete. The police had recovered bonds of the value of Rs. 3,90,000 and they were likely to recover some more bonds from Rangoon.

Mr. Blair, Solicitor of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Company who appeared for the accused, said that his client was in custody for the last eight weeks and that such remands should not be allowed to go on indefinitely.

The Magistrate granting Mr Hurst's application remarked that he would hear evidence on the 26th instant and that the police must be ready with the charge sheet.

ALLEGED INSULT.

R'LY. TICKET COLLECTOR'S COMPLAINT.

The cross-complaint filed by Pragjee Motabhai Desai, Head Ticket Collector, Churchgate Station, against E Stevens charging him with insult, came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning. Mr. J. J. Modi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. M. B. Kolasker, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Bhimji N. Dalal, solicitor, conducted the defence.

At the outset, Mr. Kolaskar applied for a postponement of the case with a view to allow him time to apply for the transfer of the case to the Court of Mr. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. The reason for the application was that Mr. Dastur had heard the case once and two witnesses had already been examined by him. Moreover, he had also heard the original case in which Stevens was the complainant and in which Pragjee, the complainant in the present case, was fined Rs. 20.

The Magistrate granting the application postponed the case to August 27.

ASSAULTING PUBLIC SERVANT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Musabetshah Dareshah and Mahomedally alias Arba were placed before Mr. Pandit the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazgaon Police Court on a charge of assaulting and obstructing a public servant and escaping from legal custody of the Excise Inspector.

The facts of the case as stated are that Mr. Cama the Excise Inspector had on July 19 sent a bogus customer to purchase charas from a Cashmiri at Pydhownie. The Cashmiri was arrested for selling charas. When he was being arrested, the second accused, it was alleged struck the excise peon with fists with a view to allow the Kashmiri to escape, and he was also arrested. After that when Mr. Kama was searching the Kashmiri, a Sindhi reached on the scene and began assaulting the peons with sticks and stones as a result of which one peon was severely injured on his eye. As he was then running away. Mr. Kama chased him, but he escaped by entering a masjid. Mr Kama who then returned to his office found that the Kashmiri had assaulted his peon, thrown him down and had escaped with the second accused. They were, however, arrested afterwards and were handed over to the police.

The accused were undefended.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Peerbux Haidar a Mahomedan was placed before Indravadan Mehta, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of kidnapping a minor girl.

The prosecution alleged that the girl came with her father to Bombay about eight months ago. The father once went with her to Grant Road Station and asking the girl to wait at the gate, he went to the lavatory. Before the father returned, Peerbux approached the girl; and took the girl with him under various promises of help and inducement.

Mr. Babrekar pleader for the respondent applied for bail. He alleged that his client had taken the girl with him believing that she was helpless and homeless. When the girl was crying at the gate of the Railway station, a crowd had gathered there, and many of them had persuaded the accused to take the girl with him When the accused knew that the girl had a father, he at once ascertained his address and wrote him that he was looking after the girl.

The Magistrate passed orders to release the accused on a deposit of Rs. 150 in the Court. The case was fixed up for hearing on the 17th inst.

LATEST HOUSE COLLAPSE.

8 PERSONS INJURED.

Another case of house collapse occurred on Friday night at about 9 o'clock at Fergusson Road when eight persons were injured. From the 12th of July, when the first eight persons lost their lives by the sudden collapse of a portion of house at Pitha Street, up to 13th August, in the space of practically a month, 15 cases of house collapses have occurred resulting in the loss of 45 lives and injury to 23 persons in the different localities of the city as under:—

Pith Street (3 houses) lives lost 8, injured 5.

Sankli Street (2 houses) lives lost 6, injured 10.

Gowalia Tank (1 house) life lost 1.
Bhat Bazar (1 house) nil.
Walkeshwar (1 house) nil.
Chakla Street (1 house) nil.
Pydhoni (2 houses) nil.
Kamathipura (2 houses) nil.
Umerkhadi (1 house) nil.

Fergusson Road (1 house) injured 8.

The building which collapsed on Friday night was a three-storeyed structure and was occupied by mill-operatives. It belonged to Mr. Abdul Kader Suleman Musa Adenwala. A stone paved passage connected the two chawls on the first floor which suddenly gave way injuring 1 Bijubai Ratmi (10), 2 Rama Shivram (12), 3 Sonji Raoji (20), 4 Laxman Raghu (24), 5 Balt Lakha (28), 6 Gopia Manita (22), 7 Laxman Bala (25), and 8 Dhondu Bhimaji (25).

The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police where their injuries were dressed and they were allowed to go home.

A MOTOR FATALITY.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING

On Tuesday last at about 10 p.m. one Kelly David a taxi-driver (No. 1802) went to the Nagpada Police Station with an injured Mahomedan aged about 45 years and reported to the police that while driving along Lamington Road, the Mahomedan was knocked down by his car. The police removed the injured person to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on Friday night.

Mr. Krishnarao Trimbak Rege, residing in Motiwala Building, Tardeo, said at about 10 p.m. on Tuesday he heard shouts and saw a man falling down on the road. He went down and saw the driver and cleaner lifting the man up and putting him in the car. He took the number of the car, sent for the police and handed over the injured person's fez, umbrella and a pair of sandals and also went to the Nagpada Police Station and reported the incident.

Kelly David, the taxi-driver, said while he was driving along Lamington Road from Jacob Circle near Tardeo bridge the deceased came running and dashed against his car. Witnes picked up the injured person and removed him to the Nagpada Police Station.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had sustained a number of abrasions all over the body and fracture of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull in consequence of his having been knocked down by taxi-car No. 1802 driven by Kelly David in a rash and negligent manner.

MISHAP TO A POLISHER.

At about 1 p.m. Pandu Bala, a polisher, was engaged in varnishing cane furniture in the shop of Jafferali Ramzanalli at Chukla Street and two other men were sandpapering the furniture. As the paper was wet they got a "sigree" containing fire to dry the paper and sat quite close to Pandoo Bala. After a little while the polish in the tin was finished and Pandoo was filling it again when some of it splashed on the fire which ignited and Pandoo's clothes caught fire. He was at once removed to G. T. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

LIGHT-FINGERED YOUTH.

Mr. N. E. Tamboowalla, a merchant, complained to the police on Thursday that while he was talking with some merchants with a view to make some bargains on Thursday at about 11 a.m. a boy named Jayram Purushottam, aged 13 years, approached him from behind and pulled out his gold cuff-link valued at Rs. 15 and began to run away. The complainant felt the jerk and looking round he found the boy running. On searching his cuffs he found the gold link missing. Tamboowalla chased the boy, caught him and handed him over to the police. On being searched by the police the boy said that he had sold the property to one Narottam Ramji. Narottam was also arrested and on searching his books an entry of the purchase the cuff-link was found.

Both the arrested persons were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning by the police and their remand into police custody for seven days was applied for on the ground that inquiries were yet incomplete.

The Magistrate granted the application.

MOTOR LORRY FATALITY

An inquest touching the death of one Luxman Ramji, a mill-worker aged 30, was held at the Court of Rao Bahadur B.N. Athavale, the Coroner on Sunday morning.

It appeared that on Friday at about 6.30 p.m. the deceased was going towards Poibavdi along Supari-baug Road. When he tried to cross the road near Jariwalla Building and go to the right-hand side a motor-lorry belonging to Messrs. A.M. Trivedi and Co., came from behind. The driver of the lorry blew the horn from behind; but as the man was quite confused he ran right into the mudguard of the lorry and fell down. The lorry was pulled up and immediately stopped. The man who had received severe injuries was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he succumbed the same night.

The Jury recorded a verdict of death by rupture of the descending colon in consequence of the deceased having run into a motor-lorry in a drunken condition.

PLEADER'S TRAGIC DEATH IN COURT.

A JALGAON INCIDENT.

A Jalgaon correspondent writes:—A very sad death took place here on the 10th inst., Mr. V. B. Joglekar, a pleader of 22 years' standing, was conducting an appeal in the District Court on that day. At about 3 p.m. Mr. Joglekar argued the appeal and the repondent's pleader was giving his reply. All of a sudden, Mr. Joglekar felt giddy and placed his head of the table in front of him and just after a minute or two sank into the chair after paroxyms; instantly he was found to breathe his last. The pleaders beside him and the whole court was thrown into inevitable confussion. The doctor and the Civil Surgeon were sent for, who arrived and made every attempt to revive the deceased but to no purpose.

Mr. Joglekar leaves behind him a widow, two very young children and a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his loss. The suddenness of the death was a shock to all and sundry in Jalgaon. The District and the two First Class and one Joint Sub-Judges' courts suspended their work yesterday in honour of the deceased after a suitable reference being made by the bench and bar to the deceased's high profession abilities and his very social and amiable character.

THE LATE MR. VIBHAKAR.

A PATRIOT AND ORATOR.

A public meeting to celebrate the birthday of the late Mr. Nrasinha B. Vibhakar was held at the Zaverbai Hall, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Gujarat Mandal. Mr. Nanalal D. Kavi presided.

Among those that paid their tributes to the memory of the deceased were Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Mavji Sheth Nagindas T. Master, Ambalal Jani, Pardhubhai Sharma, and J.M. Buch. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a short speech recalled the services of Mr. Vibhaker to the country during the Home Rule movement and said that he was a great artist and a poet. The President dealt at great length with the great qualities of the head and heart of Mr. Vibhaker whom he described as a fearless and bold patriot, great literary man and unmatched orator in Gujarat.

TANSA MAIN BURST.

KNEE DEEP WATER AT PAREL

Last evening at 7-15 the Tansa Main burst near Parel Tram Terminus at Poibawdi. There was a large quantity of water gushing out for nearly three hours before any effective steps could be taken, dislocating tram traffic for considerable time. The Municipal authorities on learning the news about the burst, set on the work to repair which would take a day or two to be completely finished. In the meanwhile, the water supply of the city is likely to be materially affected. The burst has occurred at the identical place where it did nearly a month ago.

ARREST OF A DESPERADO.

INCIDENT IN A TRAIN.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Shaik Nasur, described as a notorious bad character, was arrested at Belliaghata Station, Sealdah, last night with a loaded five-chambered revolver in his possession. Acting on a report that several armed goondas were leaving for Fallygunge by a certain train with a view to committing dacoity, a number of policemen in plain clothes went to the station and boarded the train in question. Nasur, who was seated in the same compartment, apparently grew suspicious and suddenly jumped out through a window. Police officers followed him and after a desperate struggle, in the course of which the man made several attempts to pull out the revolver from the folds of his cloth, he was overpowered and arrested.—A. P.

AT HOME TO SIR A. MARTEN.

A pleasant function took place on Saturday evening at the Willingdon Sports Club when to meet the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, the president and members of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay were 'At Home.' Besides the Honorary Presidency Magistrates a large number of guests were invited among whom were: the Hon. Justices of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Grimwood Mears and Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

Mr. Melville Leslie, in welcoming the Hon. Sir A. Marten, said they had met that evening to wish Sir Amberson happiness in the performance of his onerous duties.

Sir Amberson Marten in reply thanked the Hon. Presidency Magistrates for inviting him that evening which had given some surprise as well as delight. He attached great importance to the function because the judges and the hon. presidency magistrates were brought together under a common roof to form acquaintance with one another.

The meeting terminated after a formal introduction of the guests to Sir A. Marten by Mr. B. S Turkhad, the Hon. Secretary of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Society.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Aug. 11.—The past week has witnessed no material change in our local market. There is some enquiry for Shirtings and Dhooties, but little business is passing and clearances both from importers' godowns and bazar stocks remain very disappointing. Despite the recent conclusion of the "no forward business" agreement local values have up to date failed to appreciate, for dealers are apprehensive of a further decline in Cotton values and a consequent reduction in makers' quotations, and they are as a result willing to accept almost any price which they are offered in order to dispose of their present holdings.

Grey Shirtings.—Demand has improved slightly, but prices show no change.

Grey Dhooties.—Bazar values are a little easier, but there is still a moderate enquiry.

—Whites.—Here again sales are on a somewhat freer scale.

Miscellaneous.—There is no change to report.

Yarns.—There is rather more enquiry for Lancashire spinnings and prices show no further decline.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1/0/0 to 1/6/0 nom.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 8/0/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 10/2/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 12/0/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 12/15/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11½ lbs. Rs. 13/4/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼ lbs. Rs. 14/6/0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7/8/0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36yds. by 40in. Rs. 22/0 per piece. n

Wh Shtgs. 98 36yds. by 40in. Rs. 16/8 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 99 36yds. by 40 in. Rs 18/8 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 35yds. by 40in. Rs. 8/4 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchases of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The improved demand on which we commented in our last report has been well maintained throughout the week just concluded, and clearances have been good. Prices are steady.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mule 10⅛s Rs. 2/12/0 to Rs. 3/0/0.
Mule 12⅛s Rs. 2/13/0 to Rs. 3/1/0.
Mule 14⅛s Rs. 3/1/0 to Rs. 3/5/0.
Mule 16⅛s Rs. 3/3/0 to Rs. 3/7/0.
Mule 20⅛s Rs. 3/5/0 to Rs. 3/9/0.
Mule 22s Rs. 3/6/0 to Rs. 3/10/0.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly Gunny Market report says:—

Calcutta, Aug. 11.—Heavy Goods.—Prices registered a fall at the beginning of the interval, and a fair trade was done in Cornsacks on the decline, for seasonal delivery. In the forward positions B. Twills, A. Twills, and Hy.'s have been the chief qualities enquired for, and a moderate business has resulted. Towards the close a steadier tone has prevailed and values have improved.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for Ready at Rs. 37/0/0, for August Rs. 36/12/0; B. Twills for early October at Rs. 44/8/0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2¼ lbs. for August at Rs. 54/0/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 49/0/0, for August/October and September/October at Rs. 49/0/0; Liverpool Twills (41½ x 24 hd.) for October at Rs. 50/0/0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for September at Rs. 56/0/0, for October at Rs. 55/8/0, for November at Rs. 54/8/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for August at Rs 55/8/0; Grain sacks (3¼ lb.) for August at Rs. 72/0/0; Grain Sacks (5 lbs.) for Aug. at Rs. 110/0/0

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Woolpacks 111 lbs. for August at Rs 2/7/6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August at Rs. 47/8/0 to Rs. 46/8/0. for August/September at Rs. 47/4/0 to Rs. 46/8/0 to Rs 47/0/0. for September at Rs. 47/8/0 to **Rs. 46/4/0 to Rs. 47/4/0, for early October** at Rs. 47/0/0 to Rs. 46/8/0, for October at Rs. 46/0/0 to Rs. 45/8/0; Woolpacks for December at Rs. 2/2/0,

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for October/December at Rs. 34/8/0, for October/March at Rs. 34/0/0, for November/January at Rs. 34/4/0, for November/March at Rs. 34/0/0; Hy. Cees (2" green) for August at Rs. 47/8/0 to Rs. 47/0/0 striped basis; Hy. Cees for January/March at Rs. 43/0/0, for January/June at Rs. 42/0/0; A. Twills for August at Rs. 53/8/0, for December/February at Rs. 52/0/0, for January/February at Rs. 51/8/0, (safety sewn) for January/March at Rs. 54/8/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—E. Bags for November/January at Rs. 34/4/0, for November/March at Rs. 34/0/0; B. Twills for November/December at Rs. 43/0/0, for November/March at Rs. 43/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 42/8/0 to Rs. 43/0/0, for January/June at Rs. 42/0/0; Liverpool Twills for September/November at Rs. 49/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 49/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 48/8/0.

Hessians.—Speculators continue active in this market and a good trade has been transacted with Mills in the forward positions. Export demand is poor and shippers have done little beyond near at hand. We close steady.

9 Porters for Ready and August at Rs. 15/2/0 to Rs. 14/10/0 to Rs. 15/2/0, for September at Rs. 14/13/0 to Rs. 14/6/0 to Rs. 14/14/0, for October/December at Rs. 14/2/0 to Rs. 13/12/0 to Rs. 14/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 13/8/0 to Rs. 13/4/0, for April/June at Rs. 13/4/0 to Rs. 13/0/0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for 15th September at Rs. 94/0/0.

11 Porters for Ready and August at Rs. 19/0/0 to Rs. 18/10/0 to Rs. 18/4/0 to Rs. 18/14/0, for September at R. 18/10/0 to Rs. 18/4/0 to Rs. 18/8/0, for October/December at Rs. 17/10/0 to Rs. 17/6/0 to Rs. 17/8/0 to Rs. 17/4/0; for January/March at Rs. 16/12/0 to Rs. 17/4/0 for April/June at Rs. 17/0/0.

SILVER "STEADY."

JAPANESE BANK AND CHOKSEYS BUYING.

STERLING EXCHANGE BETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The Sterling Exchange in Bombay is going up and the rate rose to 1s. 5 31/32d. to-day This should have the natural effect of forcing Silver down. But, on account of the "rot" set in this precious metal, for the last fortnight, due to several causes, includ. ing the fixing of Exchange at 1s. 6d.,—the market did not show a lower tendency to-day.

The China Exchange was better—the rate to-day being 2s. 9 13/16d.—though this rate too is also very low, compared to the rate prevailed early this month.

The cables are as follows:—"Market dull. China sold. Small amount of business has been done. We expect prices to remain at about the present level or a little lower."

"India and China sold. Continent bought."

On account of better China market, the Chokseys entered as buyers, and the rates improved. The market opened at Rs. 64-6 for 1st settlement.

The London market was easier 28 5/8 for spot and 28 11/16 for forward.

It is reported that a Japanese Bank was a good buyers at lower rates, and that it bought 800 bars yesterday.

The rates in the evening were.—

Rs. 64-11 for 1st settlement

Rs. 64-9 for 2nd settlement.

There was profit taking by the "Bears", specially because China Exchange was 3 16d. stronger. New York was quoted at 62 3/8 cents.

Rranes show a fall to-day the Bombay rates weakening to 1420 for Rs. 100 for 3 months, and 1260 for Paris D. D. Shanghai is quoted at Rs. 135-4 for 100; while Japan is Rs. 131-12 for 100 yens, which have improved in value from Rs. 129 1/2, some days back.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. H. Tiveman, Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, who was on leave has been recalled to duty and nominated as an official member of the Council of State.

The Governor of Bengal received deputations from Chittagong merchants and Buddhists Associations on Friday morning.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who arrived Allahabad on Friday morning in connection with some private business left the same night.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived Patna on Saturday morning in connection with his Responsive Co-operation propaganda. He is to address a public meeting in the evening.

Sir Samuel O'Donnel, the Acting Governor of United Provinces was sworn on Saturday morning at the Government House. The oath was administered by Mr. Justice Suleiman. Mr. R. Burn, the officiating Finance Member was also sworn in this morning.

The Governor of the U. P. has appointed the Nawab of Chatari to be the Vice-President of the Executive Council for a period of three months.

Mr. H. F. Milne and Mr. P. T. Harrison arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday the 13th August.

It is reported that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani will go on a visit to England by the s. s. "Kaiser-i-Hind", which leaves Bombay on the 28th instant.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left Mussoorie on Saturday for Allahabad. The Pandit will start from Allahabad on the 19th August and arrive at Simla on the 20th.

Sir Hugh Stephenson concluded his public engagements in Chittagong by opening a Conference of the Union Boards on Saturday afternoon and left Chittagong for Calcutta the same night.

Sir John Kerr, Governor of Assam has returned to Shillong from his tour.

Pandit Malaviya arrived Patna on Saturday morning in connection with the Responsive Co-operation movement.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin will leave Simla on October 17th and will visit Lahore, the Northwest Frontier Province and Bhawalpur, arriving at Delhi on November 7th.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee consisting of Lieut-General Sir Andrew Skeen (Chairman), Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Captain Bala Sahib Dafle arrived in Madras on the morning of the 14th instant. The Committee left Madras on the 14th instant for Calcutta.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1926.

A DISCREDITABLE CAMPAIGN.

We reproduce in full elsewhere a review of Prof. K. T. Shah's recent work on Indian Municipalities, published in collaboration with Miss Bahadurji, from the "Times Literary Supplement." A column and a half of the most sympathetic appreciation in the leading organ of literary and critical England should be a crushing and conclusive rejoinder to those detractors of Prof. Shah, who, safe under the shield of anonymity and emboldened by the well-known difference in views between Prof. Shah and the organs of the Anglo-Indian opinion in the country, have sought to calumniate him. On the morrow of the discussion in the Corporation on Mr. Hirji-Behedin's motion relative to this work, a self-styled "Seeker after Truth" mailed his print in the "Times of India" with a falsehood about a review of Mr. Shah's work on Indian Municipalities in the "Economic Journal," which had not even acknowledged receipt of that work. It was only a pretext, thoroughly transparent, to vilify and prejudice Mr. Shah on the eve of the Senate's consideration of his re-appointment. Prof. Shah mildly suggested in reply the analogy of the wolf-and-the-lamb in the classic fable. Accustomed to deal only with scholars and gentlemen, Prof. Shah was not prepared for "Seeker after Truth's" "clerical error", which forced him to explain more fully the analogy, and expose more thoroughly the malicious falsehood the correspondent had sought to palm off on the readers of the "Times of India." "Seeker after Truth" had the effrontery even to suggest, after Prof. Shah had pointed out that the work on Indian Municipalities had not even been noticed in the "Economic Journal," as had been alleged by him, that the "Economic Journal" had followed the only sensible course in thus treating with silent contempt a worthless book, "a mere compilation of facts and figures" already available. We wonder what he will have to say to the exhaustive and flattering review in the premier British critical journal. The only sensible course open to "Seeker after Truth" is to belittle the critical standing of the "Times Literary Supplement", or find out some stray and solitary remark of a possibly damaging character, which, by hook or by crook, can be pressed into service for damaging Prof. Shah's professional reputation. We do not indeed, pretend to "Seeker-after Truth's" acumen in twisting words out of their meaning; but, judging from his "clerical error", we may say he will find no difficulty in hitting upon the very opening remark describing the authors as "Messrs." Shah and Bahadurji, and arguing that a reviewer who so misdescribes cannot possibly be taken seriously.

Neither Prof. Shah nor the public can expect from such anonymous vilifiers that nice meticulous sense of honour, which would induce an ample and a spontaneous apology for this gross and baseless misrepresentation of the very facts of the case. From the "Times of India," which has suffered its columns to be prostituted for the purpose of a vendetta against Prof. Shah the latter has a right to expect, after such proofs of the utter baselessness of the allegations made against him, some explanation, some "amende honorable", if it has any respect for the traditions of fair-play and sportsmanship, on which the British Press has so often prided itself. It is the more natural for Prof. Shah to expect something of the kind, as the "Times of India" had, some weeks ago, published an unsigned article containing an ill-concealed attack on him, on echo of an unworthy campaign which is being carried on against him on pretexts not weightier or better founded than the allegations of "Seeker after Truth." Mr. Shah has earnestly requested us, and all his other friends, not to vindicate him since he has a perfect confidence in the justice of his cause, and a firm faith in the fairness of the Senate, the supreme authority in the University, who will be the final arbiter in the matter. But we think we would be failing in our plain duty, especially after what Mr. Shah's detractors have sought to do not merely through the columns of the "Times of India" but also by other means to prejudice his cause in the eyes of the members of the Senate, if we did not expose a glimpse, at least, of the machinations against him. Mr. Surve has rendered a distinct service, not so much to Prof. Shah, as to the cause of truth and of the purity, integrity and independence of the University, by demanding that the Report of the Syndicate Committee, which had been so hopelessly exaggerated and misrepresented in the relentless vendetta some individuals seemed to have sworn against him, be submitted to the Senate. The members of the Senate know by this time the sins of omission and commission with which Prof. Shah has been charged by the triumvirs. Their one purpose, judging from the report they have submitted, is recklessly to condemn Mr. Shah. Prof. Shah, for instance, has been accused of publishing one standard work at least in every year of his tenure of office. We need hardly emphasize the ridiculousness of this charge. We have heard of a Calcutta University Professor,—an Englishman,—whose services had to be dispensed with because in the five years of his employment in the University he had not been able to publish a single piece of original research work. Now, we have to learn that there are some people in Bombay who would like to hound out of the University a Professor because he has done so much valuable work. Prof. Shah has done, it is further alleged, literary, journalistic and pamphleteering work. If he has, it was in addition to his principal professorial duties over and above the research publications in economic science. For Mr. Shah's works are, despite the insinuations of "Seeker after Truth" to the contrary, remarkable not merely for research but also for surprisingly original suggestions. Mr. Shah has an economic creed not in fashion with the rich and the powerful. He has a passionate love for his country, a profound sense of her wrongs and injuries, which, of course, win him several enemies at every publication of a new work by him. It was he who commenced a systematic and scientific study of Indian Finance in his "Sixty Years of Indian Finance"; there is, as yet, no other work than his contribution in the domain of a scientific and sympathetic study of Indian Trade and Transport; and if he was neither alone nor the first in putting forward something more than a mere rechauffe of newspaper articles on currency and banking matters, as early as 1917, he was the first Indian who made a thorough and scientific study of the Indian administration. Certainly, even his critics like "Seeker after Truth" dare not say that in the domain of Indian Municipal administration there is any work, any publication, which can approach the fullness and suggestiveness of Mr. Shah's work. If all this has been done and more of still more original character even in the abstract realm of economic theory is to be expected, is it a crime for Prof. Shah to have been responsible in addition for some play-writing and novel-writing, some pamphleteering and journalistic contributions? His colleagues and confrerers are doing precisely the samething as he is accused of having done, and in their case the Committee have very properly not a word of censure to suggest. They rightly do not protest when a colleague of Professor Shah appears as a witness before public committees of inquiry. But why should an entirely different attitute be taken up when it is a case of judging and pronouncing upon Mr. Shah's activities on the committees of such public bodies as the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and why should these activities be regarded as a sort of a blemish in Prof. Shah's conception of the dignity and status of a University Professor?

The head and front of Professor Shah's offence is his intense patriotism. It is nothing to them that Prof. Shah has been doing work, a tenth of which, done on behalf of official propaganda, would have by this time procured him a surfeit of patronage that the authorities under the inspiration of Sir Basil Blackett have learnt so well to distribute. It is enough for them that they recklessly charge an earnest worker and student in the University with such incredible absurdities, as inaccessibility to the students. We trust the Senate will know how to deal with such discreditable attempts at victimisation of a Professor whose only crime is that he engages himself in activities the pursuit of which brings appreciation, preferment and honour to his confreres in Western countries.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES CONGRESS.

Theoretically the British Empire is a Commonwealth of nations under one flag; but in practice as the Mistress of the Empire Great Britain dominates in almost every Imperial organisation. Now and then the self-governing colonies try with varying success to get their due share of influence. But a "dependency" like India is nowhere except, of course, in financing Imperial schemes when India's contribution must needs be worthy of her teeming millions. Things are so even in a non-political organisation like the Empire Universities Congress. Conducted in the right spirit, the Congress with its ideal of intellectual co-operation throughout the Empire can be a great factor for the good not only of the Empire but also of humanity at large. But many of those who have witnessed the working of this Congress at close quarters seem to be sceptical about the results of the Congress either from the stand-point of the interests of India or those of the Empire as a whole. The prosperity of Great Britain and the exploitation for her benefit, through scientific research, of the resources of the Empire were really the central topics for discussion at the recent Congress. Prof. Radhakrishnan, one of the Indian delegates, is reported to have made a plea for a higher plane of discussion covering the interests of the whole Empire not excluding India. It seems probable, however, that his was a voice in the wilderness. In a lecture under the auspices of the Congress, Earl Balfour presiding, Dr. P. C. Ray, another Indian delegate, described the sorry plight of Indian Universities which the State finances in a most miserly fashion but which are nonetheless under the most rigid Government control. Earl Balfour maintained that it was the duty of the State to help universities liberally but that it should not on that account interfere with the autonomy of the Universities. We doubt very much if this sound principle enunciated by a great educationist and statesman will have any effect on the Government of India. Their policy throughout has been to talk airily in resolutions and despatches about the vital need of expanding higher education all the time that they starve and stunt it by treating the various Universities in India as appendages to their Departments of Education.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR IN COUNCILS.

INADEQUATE AND UNSATISFACTORY PROPOSAL.

(By R. S. RUIKAR.)

Earl Winterton made a statement in the House of Commons the other day in connection with the representation of Labour in the Legislative Councils; a proposal seems to have been put forward by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, and the Secretary of State for India intends to adopt it. The Trade Union Congress has been demanding additional adequate representation of Labour both in the Local Councils and the Central Legislature; but the present announcement of Earl Winterton is a most inadequate and unsatisfartory recognition of the demands of Labour. Nothing better could have been expected from a Government which is dominated and influenced by capitalist interests.

Flouting Public Opinion.

A few more additional nominated seats have been allotted to Labour in Bombay, Punjab and the C.P. The Trade Union Congress has in most emphatic and clear terms voiced its opinion against any nominated representation of Labour in the Legislature; and the various Labour Unions have also individually supported this demand of the Trade Union Congress. The recommendations made by the Muddiman Inquiry Committee were also in favour of representation of Labour by election; the Minority Recommendations were decidedly in favour of representation by election. In the C. P. Local Council, a similar resolution was tabled during the last year by Dr. Moonje, the then leader of the Swaraj Party in the Local Council; though, unfortunately, it did not come up for discussion all the same it was a sure indication of public opinion. Government has thrown aside the demands of the Trade Union Congress and the various Labour Unions and has also been callous and indifferent to public of opinion; and thrust the system of nomination on Labour against its will and desire.

The Evils of Nomination.

It has been sufficiently proved from the bitter experience that Labour has obtained during the last three years, from the nominations that some Local Governments have made to the different legislatures, that the system of nomination is fraught with grave dangers and does not enable Labour to send its real representatives in the Councils. It will suffice to point out one glaring instance of the vagaries of the Local Governments: the Assam Government has nominated a European employer of Labour to represent the interests of Labour, in the Assam Council. That the system of nomination is vicious and fraught with grave dangers to the interests of Labour has been proved beyond doubt; and there is no reason to believe that with the the present bureaucratic form of Government with its open sympathies and inclinations towards the vested foreign capitalist interests the system of nomination will bear any better results in the future. In making nominations to the various Councils, the Government will be more influenced by the pro-Government attitude of the member concerned and there is a possibility and a dan-

(Continued on page 8.)

MUNICIPALITIES IN INDIA

LONDON "TIMES," REVIEW OF PROFESSOR SHAH'S BOOK.

The London "Times" Literary Supplement received by last mail contains the following review of the book on "Constitution, Functions, and Finance of Indian Municipalities" by Prof. K. T. Shah and Miss G. J. Bahadurji:—

Plato sketched for us what he considered to be the ideal Republic; Messrs. Shah and Bahadurji have drawn in great detail their conception of the ideal municipality. It should, they think, minister to nearly all the material and to some at least of the moral and intellectual needs of mankind. Naturally such a conception leaves comparatively little to private enterprise and carries municipal trading to its extreme limit. The citizen comes down to breakfast and finds on the table butter from the municipal dairy and meat from the municipal market, brought to him by municipal agency. He goes to work by municipal transport, lunches at a municipal restaurant, and takes the air in a municipal garden; or, if his luncheon has disagreed with him, he can go to a municipal hospital to be treated by a municipal doctor. His indoor recreations are equally provided by the municipality. He can go to a reading-room and, if he is inclined to make a night of it, to a theatre or a concert hall, but he will find a tendency to vice checked or regulated by municipal control. His steps homeward are lighted by municipal lamps and guided by a municipal policeman; and, if the municipality does not tuck him up at night, it has at least washed the sheets.

An Excellent Ideal.

This ideal has been evolved from observations made in many parts of the continent of Europe and in America. Germany is the great exemplar, but England, France, Italy and the United States are also drawn upon. It may be said that most of the items already mentioned are provided by up-to-date municipalities; some indeed are common to all and are looked upon as essential duties. Of the rest, some are provided by some; others by others, but there is hardly a single city that provides all. What the authors have done, therefore, is to collect the various features from various cities and to fashion their ideal out of them. It is unfortunately an ideal that is not possible to realize, and certainly not in India.

The One Thing Wanting.

For the one thing which the authors have not provided for, and cannot be expected to provide for, is human nature. Their ideal pre-supposes also an ideal nature, so that all the staff—from the president to the scavenger—are inspired by the dignity of social service and are prepared to devote themselves to it. In town planning, which is a legitimate duty of a public body, the experts must be unquestioned authorities on beauty, convenience and health, and yet the best intentioned may fail. It is to be supposed that somebody at some time liked the many statues that disfigure London; and though the authors are lost in admiration of the lay-out of German streets, it is possible to become rather weary of the lifeless uniformity of design. How far an Indian municipality can fall short of the ideal is shown to us by an amusing sketch of an imaginary Council meeting in Bombay—a sketch which might be paralelled by many a meeting of lesser Councils. The members assemble in a spirit of hostility; the business is languidly done, if done at all, and though the session is often prolonged, most of the time is wasted in recrimination and "points of order." It would, however, be unfair to suggest that this always happens; in a well-managed town with an efficient staff and a capable chairman the business runs on oiled wheels, and if the result is very far from perfection, we should remember, that resources are limited, that the great impetus given by Lord Ripon to popular control dates only from 1884, and that until very recently there has always been a very large measure of Government supervision.

The same ideal conception is carried by the authors into their discussion of the Constitution. They base themselves upon democracy, the sovereignty of the people expressed in adult suffrage and as far as the wit of man has yet gone, everything has been devised to ensure that votes shall be free and honest. We know that they are not, even in England. Men and women are apathetic, especially in local affairs; they are easily influenced, and will give their votes for all sorts of reasons that are not connected with the good of the community. In India this apathy is intensified; a promise of individual benefit or a threat of individual harm may win a vote; and though many—perhaps most—election petitions fail, because it is extremely difficult to procure trustworthy and convincing evidence, it is often an open secret that the allegations are founded on fact. India is not a country of great cities. With the exception of Bombay and Calcutta there is not one that rivals in population the larger centres of England. But there are many towns; and it is a defect of the book, which otherwise treats so exhaustively of municipal affairs, that there is hardly any mention of the conditions of the smaller provincial towns, though the difference has been recognized by the Legislature in the passing of separate Acts. Some of these towns are little more than amplified villages. They have grown up haphazard, with little thought of sanitation or of any antidote to the ills which attend large aggregations of humanity; and the Councils have to accept them as they are and make the best of them. Such towns as these cannot afford luxuries.

Ideal Methods of Municipal Finance.

The authors, of course, do not expect miracles. They have devoted a whole book, actually the longest of the three into which the work is divided, to the study of municipal finance. They fully recognise that the borrowing powers even of Bombay, the largest municipality in India and the one which they know most intimately, are strictly limited, and that considering the works which have already been undertaken, the resources are within sight of exhaustion. But they point out that while retrenchment is not desirable, in so far as it involves the starvation of necessary services, there is considerable room for improvement in the method of using the money. The ideal at which they aim is the German policy of municipal financing—viz., that taxation should be resorted to only when the receipts from municipal trading enterprise fail, ought to be adopted and given effect to increasingly in our municipal finance. It is hardly necessary to add that the ideal could only be realized in the eight cities of India with a population of over 200,000 as given in a table in the book. No town of smaller size could hope to make a self-supporting revenue out of municipal trading.

Exclusively Western Outlook.

The remarkable feature of the work is its exclusively Western outlook. The authors are ultra-democratic and the suggestions they have made are drawn from Western analogies. This, perhaps, is the less surprising when we remember that Indian municipalities are the creation of British rule, and that the three most considerable cities did not exist as cities at all before the advent of the English. They naturally bear the British impress, with its advantages and its disadvantages. The quickening of Indian interest in such matters has led to inquiry and criticism in the light of what is being done elsewhere; and this thoughtful and exhaustive treatise is a sign of the times.

Notes of the Day.

The Special Art.

"Kappa" in his weekly notes in the "Nation and Athenaeum" of July 24 is distressed to find that they do not get in England "any decently realistic discussions about India." He criticises distinguished Indians and British officials, when they speak in London, for being content "to emit a flow of pompous commonplaces or clouds of Oriental compliments." The writer must have had a dose of the Maharaja of Alwar's particular style of oratory and there is no doubt that he has listened to Lord Reading's ecent utterances about India, because he proceeds to make the caustic comment "that to make a long speech without saying anything is a special art not easily acquired." Lord Reading is a past master in it but that is no reason why "distinguished Indians when they speak in London" should follow him in the enunciation of sonorous platitudes. "Kappa" wishes that speakers on Indian questions showed "less timidity and unreal optimism." Quite another set of Indians than the "distinguished Indians who emit commonplaces" must go over to tell the British people the truth about India if the timidity and the false optimism are to be avoided.

Unfair.

Immediately on his arrival from England Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas made a serious complaint about the conduct of the Government of India in withholding from publication the appendices to his Minute of Dissent. As it is, the Government of India are determined to rush through their Currency Bill without giving the public sufficient opportunity to digest the findings of the Hilton-Young Commission and they aggravate the offence by keeping back an important portion of the vindication of the popular view by Sir Purshottamdas. It is grossly unfair to the public to force upon it a piece of legislation, which the Government are perfectly aware is highly controversial and unpopular, when all the materials connected with the controversy are not made available to it. Not only do the Government of India omit to publish the materials in full, they have also shown an extraordinary disregard of the fact that copies of the Currency Commission's Report must be easily available to the public. The protest by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber shows that it is difficult to secure them. It is preposterous to ask the representatives of the people in the Legislature to discuss a measure when the business community in India finds it difficult to gain easy access to the Commission's report.

Personalities or Programmes?

In its latest issue the "Europe Nouvelle" makes a penetrating analysis of the events of the "Week of three Ministries" and remarks: "Ministries pass, men wear themselves out. But the national problem is badly put before the nation. Our arbiters are ceaselessly striving to find out the Man who will save us instead of searching for the Programme which we must make use of." Have a definite programme, the French journal says, and see that a majority is behind it. The task is not impossible. M. Caillaux fell because although he was looked upon as the Man, he had not the Programme, the one programme out of which there must be no escape. Now that M. Poincare has evolved a programme it will be interesting to notice how the group of thinkers behind the movement started by the "Europe Nouvelle" for a dispassionate study of French national problems receive it as a solution primarily of the financial tangle in France.

Unemployment and Starvation

Mr. S.H. Jhabwala writes:—

"Sir,—It would be a gruesome tale to read if I tacked on one instance after another to recount the woes of unemployment in Bombay Presidency. But I fail to see why the Government and public should remain ignorant of some startling cases. A poor Hindu, Rawji by name, has a family consisting of a wife, and three boys. Rawji knew the art of polishing and served the Port Trust and other Departments well. But he grew old and the Retrenchment Axe cut him off his job. Wherever the old man went he was turned out for there was no polishing work to do. Ravji's three sons who were workmen also lost their jobs. Mischance snatched away the helpers from Ravji's old and feeble bosom. The old man and wife began to starve. The owner of the house turned them out and the weary wanderers are now staying just opposite to me under the open tree exposed to the inclemency of wind and weather. The woman has no clothes even to cover her bones with and is so ashamed to show herself that she hides herself behind the trunk of the tree. Their bed is grass, their roof is the branches of the tree. The man employed himself at last as a "begari" but failing health and unemployment are smouldering away his bones. In brief after 30 or 40 years as polisher the old man is starving!"

"OUR NEO-MODERATES."

"RESPONSIVISTS ARE NOT CONGRESSMEN."

HOW CAN THEY OPPOSE CONGRESS CANDIDATES?

ELECTION MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at Heera Baug on Saturday night, Mr. B. G. Kher presiding. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Mehta, Purushottam Tricumdas, Balubhai T. Desai and the chairman on "The Ensuing elections and the duty of voters." Mr. Iyengar, in a short but impressive speech, outlined the programme of the Swaraj Party and the declared programme of the Responsive Cooperation and other parties. Mr. Iyengar asserted that no obstruction could be offered by accepting offices which meant becoming a part and parcel of the bureaucracy itself.

The President said he had carefully considered the problems facing the political situation of the country and had arrived at the conclusion that the time had not come when offices could be accepted by the party that offered opposition. He had anxiously studied the weighty speeches of Pandit Malaviya and other Responsivist leaders, but he was not satisfied by the arguments advanced in favour of the acceptance of offices.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas traced the history of the Congress and the work it had done among the masses during the last six or seven years. He concluded saying that he had great doubts that Responsivists were only formed to fight the Swarajists who wanted to go to the legislatures with the avowed object and determined resolution to give a battle to the bureaucracy.

'VOTE FOR THE CONGRESS CANDIDATES."

Mr. B. G. Horniman said he wished he could go to the Councils elected on the suffrage of his hearers. But the Government would not allow that. He could only contest on behalf of the Europeans and he feared that it would be a disastrous fiasco if he did so. Such was the wretched Reform Scheme that kept Hindus and Muslims apart, that would not allow a European to represent either Muslims or Hindus. There was a policy, he said, called the Congress policy for which the country stood. How could those who opposed that policy call themselves Congressmen or ask for the support of the Congress. He had not yet grasped the real meaning of responsivism which, as he understood, was a state of semi-slavery. Concluding he said it was the duty of every candidate to vote for the Swarajists, the candidates set up by the Congress.

The chairman then introducing Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar to the audience said that he was a great journalist and one of the very few constitutional experts in India.

STAND BY THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Iyengar who was cheered on rising to address the meeting said that he stood before his hearers that night not as a journalist, neither as a student of constitution but as the Secretary of the Congress to ask them only one plain question and that was whether they were going to stand by the Congress or not? Asking his hearers not to be misled by the recent speeches of the Responsivist leaders, Mr Iyengar said that the rebellion of the Responsivists was not in any way like the rebellion of the Swarajists. The Swarajists had all along remained with the Congress and had tried to change the Congress to their view. They had approached the Working Committee, the All-India Congress Committee, the Congress itself and had at last succeeded in changing the Congress to their opinion. That was not the position of the Responsivists. They did not want to go to the Congress. In fact they refused to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Ahmedabad when an amendment to the Pact was suggested. Mr. Iyengar emphasised that the Responsivists were not true Congressmen inasmuch as they disobeyed the Congress mandate and were opposing the Congress candidates. They were uniting with other parties against the Congress candidates.

WAS IT COOPERATION ON HONOURABLE TERMS?

Continuing he said that in their recent speeches in Bengal Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar had again expressed a desire for unity. Mr. Jayakar had mentioned that if the late Deshbandhu had been living there would have been no factions. He had also added that he was only adhering to the Faridpur speech of the late leader. "But", said Mr. Rangaswamy, "Mr. Jayakar apparently seems to have forgotten what Deshbandhu said at Faridpur. He said he had no objection to cooperate on honourable terms. That was the one essential and most important condition laid down by Deshbandhu". They wanted to cooperate but not like slaves but like honourable men. Where were the honourable terms? What was the initiative, what was the response of the Government?

The speaker then outlined the policy of the Congress and the Swaraj Party and said that the duty of the Congress was to carry on the struggle for Swaraj started at Calcutta and Nagpur.

Regarding the revival of the Sabarmati pact, the speaker said that it could be done only on honourable terms. The amendments suggested at the Sabarmati meeting of the All-India Congress Committee were essential and on those terms only the pact could be revived. Finally Mr. Iyengar appealed to his hearers to stand by the Congress in its crisis and send the Swaraj Party candidates to the Councils. The Swarajists, he added, might make an allowance here and there; but they would, in no circumstances, yield an inch on the main question of National demands.

"NEO-MODERATES."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta speaking next said that responsive cooperation was moderation late by seven years. "Work the reforms for what they are worth" was the slogan of the Moderates now adopted by the neo-Moderates. The real path to Swaraj was neither Councils nor responsive cooperation. It was only civil disobedience towards which they had marched for the last seven years. To the Councils, they had gone only to prevent their use against the country's interests by the bureaucracy who would get an active support from Moderates if they were allowed to go. He, therefore, asked the audience to support the Congress candidates.

Mr. Balubhai Desai explained in Gujarati what the previous speakers had said.

MEETING AT PAREL.

The Duty of the Voters in the coming general elections" was the theme of an interesting lecture delivered on Saturday evening under the auspices of the "Madrasi Union" Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, M.L.C., presiding.

The principal speaker of the evening was Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Congress, Jamnadas M. Mehta, and F. J. Ginwala, Congress candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay North Non-Mahomedan constituency also addressed the gathering.

Mr. Balubhai Desai, in opening the proceedings, said that he wanted to express his heart-felt thanks for the South Indians for the support that he had received from them when he contested the bye-election last time. He then called upon Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar to deliver his lecture.

FAKE OF RESPONSIBILITY

"Stand by the Congress" was the burden of his interesting, instructive and fighting speech. He exposed threadbare the fake of responsibility under the the dyarchic regime and he controverted the statement of Mr. Jayakar, the leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party, at Calcutta. Mr. Iyengar then read out an extract from Mr. Jayakar's speech at Calcutta the other day that every seat (office?) of "responsibility, initiative and power should be captured" and worked to the best advantage of the country. The speaker said that it was impossible for the Minister under the 1919 Act to work out anything that might advance the interests of the country and her people. He alluded to the oath that a Minister had to take before assumption of his office and showed how subservient the position of the Minister was to the will of the Governor. He then pointed out, in respect to the reserved and transferred subjects, that while agriculture was a transferred subject, irrigation was a reserved one; while Labour went under the management of the Transferred department, factory legislation and administration were Reserved Subjects. How then, he declared, could it be said that there was initiative, power and responsibility in the creature of the dyarchic Minister?

STAND BY CONGRESS

The lecturer said that the Congress programme was the only programme that for the people and the country and, therefore, the duty of the voters was to support only the Congress candidates in the ensuing elections.

PROGRAMME OF STOUT RESISTANCE.

Mr. Iyengar then propounded the policy which the Congress proposed to follow within the various legislatures, the same policy of stout resistance to the bureaucracy which the Swaraj Party had pursued during the last triennium. Mr. Iyengar said that Swarajist walk-out and walk-in had evoked a considerable amount of misapprehension in the country and in the face of the evidence adduced by Mr. Chintamani, a Moderate of Moderates, and Lala Harkishan Lal, himself a Moderate, in respect of the sham responsibility of the Minister, every one should be convinced,—if such gentlemen could not work to any account—how utterly impossible it was for a stalwart nationalist to remain in that position of subservient responsibility.

Mr. Iyengar continued that if the Congress candidates in the legislatures were to accept offices, how could those candidates of the party which constitutes the Opposition, present a decided front to the bureaucracy, which was absolutely necessary for vindicating the rights of the people?

TRAVESTY OF TRUTH.

Mr. Iyengar after relounting how the new Responsive Co-operation Party propound the new creed in the name of the late Lokmanya Tilak and Deshbandhu Das and after giving suitable reply to these assumptions which he declared were a travesty of the declarations of those stalwart patriots. Concluded his long speech with a fervent appeal for support to the cause of the Congress and keeping the flag of the Indian National Congress flying and standing by the Congress through thick and thin.

IN VINDICATION OF SELF-RESPECT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was the next to address the meeting. He delivered a speech. During the course of his speech Mr. Jamnadas expounded, the ideal of the Congress which stood for the vindication of the self-respect and honour of the Indian Nation, as opposed to the policy of other parties who

(Continued on next Page.)

FIFTH TEST MATCH

ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 280

AUSTRALIANS SCORE 60 FOR 4 WICKETS

LONDON, August 14.

In the fifth Test Match at the Oval today England made 280. Sutcliffe scored 76, Chapman 49, Rhodes 28 and Tate 23. Mailey took 6 wickets for 136.

Australia then went in and had scored 60 for 4 wickets at the close of the play. Macartney made 25 and Woodfull is 22 not out.—Reuter.

ENGLAND OPENS.

LONDON, August 14.

In winning the toss in the Fifth Test Match at the Oval to-day, Chapman used a golden sovereign. The following were the teams:

England:—Chapman, Stevens, Rhodes, Hobbs, Woolley, Sutcliffe, Hendren, Tate, Larwood, Geary and Strudwick.

Australia.—Collins, Bardsley, Woodfull, Ponsford, Andrews, Macartney, Oldfield, Grimmet, Mailey, Gregory and Richardson.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe opening England's innings on easy wicket which was however drying and threatened to become difficult, the latter put on 58 before Hobbs was bowled by a full toss from Mailey. The latter put on etaoinshrdlu cmfwyp vbgkqjm latter also secured Woolley's wicket after the latter had appeared set and Hendren did not stay long. Chapman and Sutcliffe however added 81 for 4 wicket. Chapman being stumped when one short of his 50. Stevens stayed while 24 runs were added for the 5th wicket, but with one more added Sutcliffe was beaten by Mailey. Tate and Rhodes increased the total by 35 for the 8th wicket but Larwood left at the same total 266. Rhodes who was the last out, scored 10 of 14 runs added for the last wicket.

AUSTRALIANS OPEN.

Australians opened with Woodfull and Bardsley to the bowling of Tate and Larwood and at nine the latter got Bardsley caught at the wicket. Macartney came in and at 44 played on to Stevens. Immediately afterwards Ponsford was smartly run out by Larwood who before the close sent back Andrews with a ball which hit off the stump. Woodfull 22 not out and Collins 1 not out stayed together until the stumps were drawn.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

LONDON, August 14.

The following are the closing scores in the County Cricket matches which began to-day:—

Gloucester v. Surrey at Cheltenham.—Surrey 198, (Fender 53, Parker 6 for 107). Gloucester 169 for 5. (Dupper 82 not out).

Somerset v. Kent at Taunton.—Somerset 212. (Earle 60, Freeman 6 for 68). Kent 142 for 2. (Ashdown 57 not out. Seymour 51 not out).

Yorkshire v. Worcester at Bradford.—Worcester 89. (Kilner 4 for 42. Yorkshire 107 for 0. (Leyland 61 not out).

Derby v. Notts at Ilkeston.—Notts 301 for 8. (Carr 57, Payton 100 not out).

Warwick v. Middlesex at Birmingham.—Middlesex 165. (Hewetson 5 for 48. Warwick 168 for 2. Kilner 81, Bates 67 not out).

Leicester v. Essex at Leicester. Essex 287 for 9. (Freeman 113).

Hampshire v. Lancashire at Bournemouth.—Lancashire 89. (Newman 5 for 44, Boyes 4 for 16). Hampshire 162 for 8). (Mead 75 not out).

Glamorgan v. Northampton at Cardiff.—Glamorgan 140. (Turnbull 57, Woolley 4 for 42, Thomas 6 for 47). Northants 126 for 8.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, August 13.

Essex versus Derbyshire.—Essex won on the first innings. Essex 281 and 91 for two declared. O'Connor 51 not out. Derby 155 and 67 for one.

Hampshire versus Middlesex.—Hampshire gained the first innings points. Hampshire 416 and 188 for 9 (Brown 103 not out). Middlesex 257 (Hendren 104, Crutchley 56).

Sussex versus Leicestershire.—Leicestershire won on the result of the first innings. Leicester 287 and 220 for five declared (Dawson 118, Armstrong 76). Sussex 221 (Cox 70) and 116 for 3 (Duleepsinhji 73 not out).

Worcestershire versus Lancashire.—Lancashire won by an innings and 96 runs. Worcester 232 and 11 (Macdonald 3 for 27 Iddon 4 for 27. Lancashire 439 for 8 declared.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the Scottish League to-day:—

Clyde 2, Airdrieonians 1; Cowdenbeath 0, Aberdeen 0; Dundee 4, Hearts 1; Falkirk 1, Patrick 1; Hamilton 2, St. Mirren 3; Hibernian 1, St. Johnston 5; Kilmarnock 3, Celtic 3; Morton 3, Dunfermilne 0; Queen's Park 1, Motherwell 2; Rangers 2, Dundee United 0.—Reuter.

POWDER EXPLOSION AT CSEPAL.

LONDON, August 13.

Budapest.—It is estimated that about 26 tons of pwder exploded at Csepel as the result of which many were injured owing to an air blast and the fall of the debris. The fire was localised in the evening, and there were no explosions in the night. It is officially declared that there was no loss of life.—Reuter.

SHATRUNJAYA DECISION

JAIN WOMEN'S PROTEST

DAY OF MOURNING AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

The Jains here observed to-day as a day of mourning. They suspended all business and observed fasts. A meeting of about 3,000 ladies was held this afternoon when spirited speeches were delivered by ladies condemning the decision of Mr. Watson and exhorting the Jains to boycott the pilgrimage to the Shatrunjaya Hill till justice was obtained.—A. P.

INDIAN NATIONAL UNION.

FURTHER SUPPORT.

MUSSOORIE, Aug. 14.

The following is a further list of the gentlemen who among others have fully approved of the principles of the Indian National Union and have expressed their desire to join it:—Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, M.L.A.; (Calcutta); Mr. T.C. Goswami, M.L.A. (Calcutta); Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A, (Madras); Mr. Venkatachalam Chettiar, President, Corporation, (Madras); Mr. Ayyaswami Mudaliar (Madras); Mr. Adinarayan Chettiar, M.L.C., (Madras); Hon. Mr. Ramdas, (Madras); Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Editor "Bombay Chronicle"; (Bombay); Mr. Khwaja Ghulam Yeseen, Bar-at-Law, (Amritsar); Mr. Hamidkhan, (Madras); Dr. Khanchand Dev, M.D., (Lahore); Mr. Saraj Din, Vice-President, Punjab P.C.C., (Lahore); Dr. Satyapal, (Lahore); Lala Girdharilal, (Amritsar); Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohanlal (Lahore); Pandit K. Santanam, (Lahore); Lala Bishan Nath, (Lahore); Dr. Gopi Chand Bharagava, (Lahore); Mr. D.G. Dalvi (Bombay); Mr. N. C. Limaye, (Sholapur); Mr. G.T. Bapat, (Poona); Mr. Mohamed Shafee Ansari, (Lucknow); Mr. C.M. Samel Becher (Baroda); Mr. Narsindas Honskesh (Delhi); Mr. H.K. Thogre (Akola); Mr. Abdul Latif (Bijnor); Mr. Syed Khilafat Hussain (Calcutta); Mr. Shankarlal Kaul (Delhi); Mr. Lajpat Rai (Sahni); Mr. Mohamed Barkatulla Qureshi (Jullundur); Mr. Parmanand Sanyasi (Abbottabad); Mr. Fakhruddin Faruqi, (Dehra Dun); Mr. Zafarulmulk Ulvi, (Lucknow.)—A.P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA LEAVES FOR DELHI.

PREPARED TO ATTEND MAGISTRATE COURT.

BENARES, Aug. 15.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left for Delhi to-day. He has not so far received any summons from the Calcutta Presidency Magistrate.

Pandit Malaviya is prepared to attend the Magistrate's Court personally and explain why he disobeyed the order under Section 144.—A.P.

MALAVIYAJI AT PATNA.

PATNA, Aug. 14.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this morning. He will address a public meeting this evening on "Responsive Cooperation."—A.P.

ABOLITION OF CONSULATES.

EGYPTIAN MEASURE OF ECONOMY

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Cairo.—The wholesale abolition of Egyptian Legations and Consulates abroad has been voted by the Parliament as a measure of economy. Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Brazil, Belgium, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania will be affected by the vote.

The Foreign Minister opposed the abolition of the Spanish Legation but the Chairman of the Parliamentary Commission which proposed the whole matter, said that he did not agree with the Ministers in that connection.—Reuter.

COBHAM REACHES MELBOURNE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Melbourne.—Mr. Alan Cobham has arrived here thereby completing the first half of the flight.—Reuter.

SMUGGLED RUBBER IN MALAYS.

LONDON, August 14.

Singapore.—Fifty thousand pounds of smuggled rubber were confiscated in the quarter ended June 30th and 35 Malays and 23 Chinese were arrested and fined aggregate of 107,000 dollars. The smugglers' activities have fallen off considerably in consequence of decreased prices.—Reuter.

INDIAN MAILTRAIN DERAILED.

LONDON, August 14.

Paris.—A telegram from Lyons says that the mail vans of the Indians mail train was derailed at Avignon yesterday evening owing to a pointsman's error. Nobody was hurt.—Reuter.

FRANC.

LONDON, August 13.

Francs closed in London to-day as follows: French franc 179.37; Belgian franc 18.25.—Reuter.

AID TO MINERS:

ANGLO-SOVIET DIFFERENCES

CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE TRADE UNION UNITY

LONDON, August 13.

Moscow.—Discussions of the Anglo-Russian Committee which met in Paris a fortnight ago to promote the trade union unity and facilitate the entry of Russia into the Amsterdam international have been far from harmonious according to the report of M. Andrev, chairman of the Soviet delegation to the Central Council of the Soviet Labour Unions.

M. Andrev says the British delegation consisting of the representatives of the Council of the Trade Union Congress declined to discuss the question of the assistance to the British miners placed on the agenda for their approval, and also demanded that the Russians should withdraw the resolution condemning the conduct of the T. U. C. general strike. The Russians refused to do so and declared that the Russian Labour Unions would continue to support the miners.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT ON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

A BUS COLLIDES WITH A TRAM CAR.

LONDON, August 13.

The Westminster Bridge was the scene of a serious traffic accident during rush hours this evening when a tram car collided with an omnibus. Both were loaded with passengers and a number of them were injured. When on the Bridge a bus in avoiding a taxi cab swerved on to the tram lines and a tram coming from the opposite direction crashed head-on followed by piercing screams of passengers and terrified shouts of passers by. A glass was shattered, the frame work of the bus was twisted and its seats inside and outside were torn up. The top part of the bus was practically severed from the lower part and the passengers were thrown in all directions. Those inside were imprisoned and were removed with blood streaming from their heads and faces and their clothes bespattered. Hitherto there have been no fatalities.—Reuter.

MEXICAN DISTURBANCES.

EXAGGERETED REPORTS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mexico City.—The War Department officially denies that priests were executed and declares that the account of fighting between soldiers and Catholics is exaggerated.

The American Ambassador in Mexico is leaving on two months' vacation in the United States.—Reuter.

RUHR COAL TRADE BOOM.

NOT TO SUFFER IF MINERS' STRIKE ENDS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Berlin.—The Ruhr trade booming and the Rhenish and Westphalian industrialists express the opinion that a speedy termination of the British Miners' strike will not immediately affect their position especially in view of the technical supremacy and the superior organisation of the Ruhr and also in view of the new Continental Steel Agreement and the cessation of the Franco-Belgian dumping competition. They say that the demand for household coal in Britain and Germany could not be satisfied owing to the increasing commercial requirements at Home and abroad.

Record shipments of the Ruhr coal to England is expected at least for three months after the strike ends as all stores in England have exhausted safety.—Reuter.

SAIDPUR DACOITY CASE.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate, resumed hearing in the Saidpur dacoity case yesterday when the fourth approver Attaya gave evidence on much the same lines as the other approvers. Raja Ali Akbar Khan, Zaildar of Saidpur gave graphic details of how the news about the coming danger trickled down to him and the action he took to meet the situation. About a dozen other prosecution witnesses, all Mussalmans were examined and deposed to having seen the accused among the party of Musselman ruffians who raided Saidpur on June 16th. The property stolen from some Hindu shops was identified by three of these witnesses. The case was then adjourned for the day.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST SWAMI KUMARANAND

AJMERE, Aug. 13.

The case against Swami Kumaranand under Section 108 was resumed yesterday in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, Mr. Mirza Abdulqadir Beg defended the accused. Cross-examined, the Sub Inspector of Police could not produce copies of his notes of the accused's speeches and said that he could not say definitely when he could do so. He required his superior's permission. The Public Prosecutor objected to these notes being produced as they were confidential. Two more prosecution witnesses were examined. The case was adjourned till the 16th instant.—Free Press.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

PROPOSED CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

ENQUIRY COMMITTE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14.

The report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to suggest changes in the present constitution, curriculum and the future activities of Gujarat Vidyapith with Principal Anandshanker Dhruv, of the Benares Hindu University, as Chairman, is published to-day. After enumerating the causes of diminution in the number of boys and institutions affiliated to the Vidyapith, the report says:—

"If the organisers of the Vidyapith adhere faithfully to the principles, then only can they justify the existence of the Vidyapith even with depleted numbers. It would also justify its present expenditure to educate a few students would serve the cause of Gujartti literature by enriching it. It appears essential, says the report, that the professors of the Vidyapith do their utmost in preparing text-books on different subjects for the use of schools and colleges and in spreading higher education through the medium of Gujarati by travelling throughout Gujarat. The object of the Vidyapith is (1) independence from Government control, (2) spread of physical, mental and spiritutl education from the national view point and (3) enriching Gujarati literature so as to make it a worthy vehicle of expression of higher culture of Gujarati. The Committee is of the opinion that professors or teachers not believing in the original object or remaining apathetic towards it should sever their connections to purify the atmosphere and that the members of the Senate, in order to be true to the principle, should send their children under eighteen years of age to the National schools independent of Government control.

ENTRY OF UNTOUCHABLES.

Regarding the entry of untouchables into all national schools, it recommends that it should be vigorously enforced in all national schools and that those affiliated institutions which show least neglect in enforcing this rule must be disaffiliated.

Continuing, the Committee observe: "We do consider it quite proper that stress is laid on spinning in all institutions of the Vidyapith which is established by Gandhiji." The report goes to say: "But in laying that stress, we desire that the moral atmosphere should give place to any mechanical rule or compulsion. We recommend that every teacher serving in any institution conducted by the Vidyapith must compulsorily accept for himself the rule for spinning or the institution must sever its connection with the Vidyapith. We, however, hope that an atmosphere will be created in all institutions of the Vidyapith which will compel students to spin of their own accord. We desire to see the whole Vidyapith enveloped in khaddar.

Coming to Mahavidyalaya proper, the Committee suggest that the whole administration of the college must be conducted by a Board of professors for which certain rules have been suggested.

TEACHING OF HISTORY.

Regarding curriculum, in addition to the subjects taught, proper place to the subject of history is emphasised. The Committee also recommend the introduction of science in secondary schools conducted by the Vidyapith and the fixing of science courses for such schools after consulting some men of science. Certain improvements in commerce and music classes are also recommended. Vidyapith is asked to arrange at the earliest opportunity for residential quarters for professors near the hostel so as to create a closer bond between the teachers and the students. It is the duty of the Vidyapith as an educational institution to publish all text-books for students taking primary and higher education as well as books for extra reading. The Vidyapith is trying to give its proper place to Gujarati in schools and colleges and it therefore should take in hand immediately the work of preparing text-books in the vernacular. It must also prepare a scheme to publish books on the science of teaching. A practical scheme for pushing the sale of Vidyapith publications should also be framed. After suggesting the publication of a quarterly magazine to act as its mouthpiece, the Committee are of opinion that workers of the Vidyapith need not be anxious regarding finance in view of the assurance given by some witnesses that if the Vidyapith will work properly, Gujarat will provide the funds.

The report concludes with the following remarks: "Our work ends here. We have seen a great deal in this Vidyapith to which Gujarat can look with pride. The ideal of the Vidyapith which is to fix anew our education independent of Government control is commendable. However languishing this small experiment of all-pervading independance may seem, yet, in that very thought lies its value. If there is room for principle in this world, if pure independent thoughts have any value, then the birth of the Gujarat Vidyapith has not been in vain."

FUTURE OF VIDYAPITH.

Principal Gidwani adds the following to the general report: "I have signed this report with some reservation. I do not believe that the arrangements recommended for running the Mahavidyalaya are satisfactory. I believe that the present staff of the institution can furnish the nucleus of an association which should be permitted to shape the future of the Mahavidyalaya. It is necessary to change the spirit of the hostel administration in view of the sentiments expressed by students in the course of their discussions referred to in the report. In addition to music, to fill leisure hours, carpentry should also be introduced to provide a corrective for the growing atmosphere of enervation. Far too little attention has been paid to physical culture in the Vidyapith.

Another member, Mr. Pathak, adds that the Vidyapith should establish connections with the foreign universities.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BOMBAY'S FINALATION RECOMMEND

The quarterly general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday evening, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Besides the members of the Committee, Dr. N.S. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal was also present.

After transacting some formal business the Committee proceeded to select finally the President for the next Congress at Assam. The names of Mr. S. Shrinivas Iyengar Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mazharul Haque and Mr. N.C. Kelkar were finally suggested by the Reception Committee. The Committee unanimously selected Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and suggested his name for the presidentship.

JINNAH MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. V.A. Desai, the Secretary of the Jinnah Memorial Fund then stated that he had nearly Rs. 40,000 of the Jinnah Memorial Fund lying idle. The engineers of the Congress had finally said that on the top of the main building of the Congress House the Jinnah Hall could not be erected. He, therefore, asked the Committee to consider if they could give a piece of land for the erection of the hall.

Mr. B.G. Kher said that if the Chawl behind the main building were demolished, a hall that might contain 500 persons could be erected. But it was no use erecting a public hall that could contain less than 1,000 persons.

Mr. V.A. Desai, at this stage moved that a Committee consisting of Messrs. B. G. Kher, Balubhai T. Desai, Silam, N.H. Pandya, Dr. Savarkar and V.A. Desai should consider this proposition and report to the Council of the B.P.C.C. within a week's time.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Committee then considered the recommendation of the Council to start a gymnasium for the public. Mr. Sanzgiri moved that Rs. 1,500 be sanctioned for the purpose.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas opposing the motion said that it was not the business of the B.P.C.C. to go out of its way and open gymnasiums.

Mr. Joglekar supported the motion.

Dr. N.S. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal stated that the Dal was an institution recognized and supported by the All-India Congress Committee and it was the primary duty of every Congress organisation to train volunteers for national service.

After some discussion it was resolved to refer the matter to a sub-committee.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

MEETING POSTPONED TO 24TH AUG,

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, sends us the following publication:—

In consequence of representations received from important members, the meeting of the Working Committee originally fixed to take place on 18th at Allahabad has been adjourned by the President and will take place on the 24th at Simla. The attendance of members is specially invited owing to the importance of the questions coming up for discussion.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee meets here next Wednesday. Some members have given notice of resolutions suggesting the advisability of giving up running of Council elections on behalf of the Congress.—Free Press.

BURMA'S NOMINEES.

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

The Burma Provincial Congress Committee has recommended Maulana Mazarul Haque and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar for the presidentship of the next Congress to be held in Assam.—(A.P.)

GUJARAT RECOMMENDS MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the name of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar as President of the forthcoming Indian National Congress.—A.P.

KERALA'S NOMINEE.

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the name of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar for the presidentship of the next Congress.—A.P.

BURMA SWARAJISTS.

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Burma Swaraj Party it has been decided that no member of the Party should attend the coming session of the Burma Legislative Council unless the Party decides otherwise. There are in all five Swarajists in the Council.—A.P.

TRAGEDY OF DRINK.

GREAT DUTY THAT AWAITS EVERY MAN

Since the beginning of this year five men of my acquaintance, all more or less in the public eye, have died at early ages from the efforts of drink, writes Mr. Hamilton Fife in the "Daily Herald."

Three were connected with newspapers, one was a brilliant writer of fiction, the fifth was a prominent lawyer.

Four of them I knew in the fresh promise of youth. I watched them sadly sink into a condition of dulled intellect and ravaged body.

One I tried hard to pull up in his downward course. I came across him a few years ago in Italy; persuaded him to go with me to Venice, which he had not seen. His was just the nature to delight in the loveliness of that "spouse of the inviolable sea." Leaning over a bridge one day, looking down a canal with its exquisite water-fronted houses, towards the lagoon which lay still and shimmering in the heat haze, he said suddenly:—

"If one had this always, one wouldn't want drink or anything like that to put zip into one's life."

"CUTTING IT ALL OUT!"

He agreed with me that his health and his work suffered; he said he knew his life was being shortened. He would "cut it all out." But soon he was back in London drinking as hard as ever. That was the only way he could get "zip into his life."

In all these five cases the cause of degradation, decay and death was identical. Each of these men had ardent eager spirits. They wanted to get as much out of life as they could. Alcohol gave them excitement, relief from the pressure of everyday worries. Drink transformed the ordinary aspect of things around them, made it glow, took away the greyness which so often settled on it when they were sober. Work became easier for the moment, troubles disappeared.

It's a pitiful comment on the education these men had had, on the chances which their up-bringing and their talents had offered to them, that they couldn't find any other escape from dullness. In all the varied interests and beauty of the world they could hit upon nothing but drink to banish monotony and save them from being bored.

Five out of one man's acquaintance in half a year! What is the number of victims all told? You can't check it by any official returns. Death certificates never say 'Cause of death, drink.'

Sometimes, when people are poor, they mention "chronic alcoholism." Almost always the real trouble is carefully concealed.

"A GREAT PITY."

Very often a doctor will remark, "Ah, yes, great pity, might have lived to a good old age if his habits had been more regular." I have frequently heard doctors say, too, of men and women who never "drank" in the accepted sense of the word, that they hastened their ends by relying on artificial stimulant instead of keeping themselves fit and active and keen by natural means.

The community suffers for this as well as the individual: it doesn't get the service it ought to get from all able, intelligent people. Far too many good brains are muddled, far too many eager temperaments slowed down by misuse of food and drink, and I fancy that smoking too much has a deadening effect upon ability and vigour as well.

I saw some pictures of members of the present Ministry at work. Mr. Baldwin had a pipe in his mouth; Mr. Churchill a cigar; the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was smoking a cigareate. I wondered how much was their mismanagement of affairs due to slackness caused by nicotine.

I'm very fond of my pipe, and, though I drink water for choice at home, I like light beer in Germany, and in France what the French call a "small wine" pure and clean, child of the grape and the sun. So don't think I'm an "anti-everything." But I'm sure that, wherever either tobacco or alcohol becomes a habit, it's a bad habit, and takes away from the capacity to do good work.

I once told a friend of mine a fellow war-correspondent, who smoked from morning to night, that he didn't enjoy smoking. He asked coldly what I meant. I said that he smoked simply to fill up the void which worried him when he wasn't smoking. It was a habit; he didn't really get pleasure out of the taste of tobacco as a man does who only smokes one or two pipes a day. 'He admitted I was right.'

That kind of habit always reduces efficiency. It should specially be avoided, it seems to me, by those who want to give the community all the service they can, and to help in creating a better system, a system based on Comradeship. If those who go in for a race or who are to play in some cricket and football match, some lawn-tennis championship, some boxing contest—if they think it worth while to 'train,' surely we should keep in training for the great task we have in hand.

THE THIRD MAN.

If they think it worth while to give up certain things, to break certain habits, in order to make themselves hard and supple, it is immeasurably more worth while for us. They only aim at winning a game. We aim at establishing a Kingdom.

Perhaps we don't always quite realise what our task is. Three men cutting stone in a quarry were asked what they were doing. The first said, "Cutting stone;" the second, "Earning my living." The third replied, "I am helping to build a cathedral."

He had vision, imagination. He worked the better because of the end he had in view. And we are building something nobler even than a cathedral. For the stone we cut—with bleeding hands sometimes and sometimes with heavy heart—is to erect a Commonwealth which shall give a square deal and a fair share in all that makes life worth living, to every man and every woman and every child.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR IN COUNCILS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ger, that under the guise of Labour representation, Government will only nominate such persons as will generally side with the Government; and the real representatives of Labour will ever hardly find any place for them in the Councils under the system of nomination.

Labour Interests Neglected.

The decision arrived at by the Government of India and the Secretary of State is most unsatisfactory and disappointing not only because it embodies the vicious and dangerous system of representation by nomination; but even the seats allotted to Labour in the different Councils under this decision are most inadequaet and insufficient The seats allotted to Labour in accordance with the present decision are: one C. P. and Berar, and one for the Punjab and two for Bombay; these seats will hardly enable Labour to send its representatives to the Council in sufficiently large numbers to make their voice adequately felt in the deliberations of the various Councils. The demand of the Trade Union Congress for the last two years has been that Labour should be allotted seats in the Local Councils in the proposition of.—12 for Bombay, Madras and Bengal each; 8 for Bihar and Orissa and U. P. Punjab and Burma each; and 6 for C.P. and Assam. The Government has most tardily recognized the demands of the Trade Union Congress. So far as one Local Council is concerned, the interest of the land-lords and capitalists have been specially provided for by the allotment of 6 seats to them. When six seats have been specially allotted to the capitalists and land-lords of C.P. the demand of Labour that six seats should be allotted to it would be considered to be most fair, reasonable and moderate; but the most reasonable tnd moderate one; but the Government has not deemed it proper to concede to Labour such a fair, reasonable and moderate demand. The number of workmen working in the factories and mines has been ever on the increase in the Central Provinces during the last few years; and with the prospective growth of industry and commerce in the province, it will be certainly on the increase in the future also.

A. C. P. Anomaly.

The total number of employees employed in the C. P. factories during the last year—on an average per day was 67,785; and the number of those employed in the mines was 36,250. The total number of employees employed in the factories and mines alone is thus 10 4000 approximately. That the Government should not grant adequate representation to such a large number of citizens is most unfair and unjust. The interests of a handful of capitalists and land-lords requires 6 representatives in the Council; but the interest of thousands of workmen can be adequately represented by a solitary representative of Labour in the Council! I have not taken into consideration the case of agricultural labour: but if we consider the demands of agricultural labour, the unjust nature of the present decision of the Government will be manifoldly heightened and increased. The history and working of the C P. Council will also clearly demonstrate that Labour ought to be granted adequate representation in our Council. During the life of the present Legislative Council, Labour could hardly find a sturdy and bold champion of its cause in the Council Chambers while, on the other hand, the capitalists and land-lord's cause was zealously championed by large number of our Legislators who were elected from the general constituencies.

Neglect of Labour Interests.

Hardly any resolutions were moved or interpellations asked or Bills introduced during the present Council's life which affected favourably the interest, prosperity and welfare of Labour. When the present Council had assembled for the first time in 1924, a prolonged strike was in progress in Nagpur which affected the interest of nearly 10,000 workmen, an attempt was then made by a sturdy champion of Labour in Nagpur to move the adjournment of the Council to draw the attention of the Government to the situation which had arisen owing to this prolonged strike but this innocent move was strongly and strenuously opposed by a Swarajist leader and ultimately it had to be dropped altogether. Instances could be multiplied to show how our present day legislators in C.P. have betrayed the cause of Labour even on other occasions. The indifference and callousness of our present Legislators to the interests and rights of Labour necessitates and justifies the allotment of a sufficiently large number of seats to Labour in the Councils.

A Vicious System.

The system of nomination has proved by experience to be extremely vicious and dangerous; the Trade Union Congress and the different Labour Unions have most emphatically condemned this system; and no amount of representation in the legislatures by Government nomination will carry any satisfaction to Labour or the Trade Union Congress. Whatever be the representation granted to Labour, it must be by the system of election through the Provincial Committees of the Trade Union Congress which has been already recognized by the Government of India and by the International Labour Conference, as the most representative Labour organisation in India; and there should be no difficulty in the way of Government in extending this recognition so far as representation of Labour also is concerned. At any rate the minimum demade by the Trade Union Congress, to the the Government should adopt the same procedure in selecting representatives to the Council as is followed in sending delegates to the International Labour Conference at Geneva and should confirm the elections made by the Trade Union Congress, to the different Councils deserves careful and sympathetic consideration from the Government. Public opinion as expressed through the vernacular and English Press in the C. P. is also definitely against any system of nomination. The number of seats allotted to Labour in the C. P. should be at least three, so that Labour will be to some extent at least adequately represented in our Council. The present inadequate and insufficient representation by nomination will fail to satisfy Labour in the least and is liable to be misconstrued as an ingeneous move on the part of Government to increase the number of pro. Government members in the Councils as a counterpoise to the Nationalists.

"OUR NEO-MODERATES."

(Continued from Previous Page.)

under the cloak of fighting for Swaraj, co-operated to the fullest extent with the bureaucracy in supporting its measures which sent 10,000 of stalwart patriots including Mahatma Gandhi to jail. And he recounted the success of the Swarajists in the Assembly in the past three years of their work. In also appealed to the voters, to support the Congress candidates only in the coming general elections.

PLEDGED TO CONGRESS

Mr. Ginwala, who was next called upon speak, in short speech appealed to the audience to keep before them the ideal of the Congress and follow it up faithfully which they could do only by supporting the Congress candidates in the coming elections.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS

The president, in his concluding remarks, said that the Congress alone stood as the true exponent of the rights of the people. He declared that it was his intention to convert all into Swarajists.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the President and the speakers.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR ON ELECTIONS.

NO CHANCE FOR RESPONSIVISTS.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar who has been touring with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as members of the Congress Sub-Committee in connection with the elections, arrived here on Saturday morning from Ahmedabad and left for Patna by the Calcutta Mail, the same night. From there he will proceed to Allahabad, where he will halt for a day before attending the Legislative Assembly at Simla.

Questioned as to the prospects in the Assembly, Mr. Iyengar, who was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" just before his departure, expressed his fullest confidence that the Indian members, to whichever party they belonged, would muster strong to oppose the Currency Bill.

Asked whether there was any other important business besides that and whether the Swarajists would continue their attendance at any such business, Mr. Iyengar said that for the present they were going only in connection with the Currency Bill. There were also other items of importance, though not from the point of view of the Congress. But whether Swarajists would attend for any of these or not had not been considered so far and would be decided in the light of the circumstances at Simla.

In reply to an enquiry regarding election prospects, Mr. Iyengar said he was quite hopeful that the Swarajists would come out successful everywhere, and added that there was very little chance for the Responsivists anywhere, especially in Gujarat which he had just visited.

CONTINENTAL STEEL COMBINE

DRAFT CONVENTION.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Paris.—The French, German, Belgian and Luxemburg metal industry Groups have issued a draft convention to which the adhesion of two parties concerned which at present is withheld is regarded as certain. The convention does not anticipate the likelihood of restriction of output, but rather the introduction of regulations for more reasonable distribution and production. The quotas of production have been arranged and the proposed output will be greater than in recent years. An agreement has also been reached on the question of regulation of specialised industries. "Production has also been arranged for Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and certain Austrian industries manufacturing hardware goods."

The "Matin" states that the British representatives were kept informed throughout of the course of the negotiations and concludes by saying that there are special economic reasons obliging the British industrialists to hold aloof temporarily from this continental combination.—Reuter.

CSEPEL EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Budapest.—It has been confirmed that nobody was killed in the Csepel explosion The total casualties were two persons being seriously injured and 60 have either been slightly injured or are suffering from the shock of the explosion. The guard of the powder works were twice given alarm by the watchmen. A firebrigade engineer and troops averted a greater catastrophe by flooding the buildings and covering them with earth. A great concussion broke all the windows of the neighbouring houses and damaged many buildings.—Reuter.

WESTMIDLAND MINERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Work has been resumed in all collieries in Westmidland area, most of the pits today being in full swing at eight hour day. 70 per cent. of the men have disregarded the advice of Mr. Cook who recently visited the area and all are expected to return in the next week.—Reuter.

PT. MOTILAL & BHINGA RAJ CASE.

RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

MUSSOORIE, Aug. 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was interviewed by the Associated Press and asked, if it was true as stated in a Lucknow message that he was appearing in the Chief Court of Oudh in the Bhinga Raj case and if so whether he intended resuming practice at the Bar generally.

The Pandit replied:—"The news is very much exaggerated. The only foundation for it is that I am advising one of the parties in the case referred to. It is not possible for me to do much professional work in the midst of my public engagements and I have been constantly refusing briefs to appear in the courts. It is only in very special cases that I advise select clients out of court when I have time and when there is, to use the phrase of a learned judge, "sufficient provocation."—A.P.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

There was torrential rain in Calcutta and suburbs yesterday commencing from six o'clock in the morning and continued till afternoon with a short spell of two or three hours. This afternoon in the course of an hour practically the whole of Calcutta was flooded and streets were knee-deep under water. Reports from the suburbs, including Howrah and Serampore, state that as a result of yesterday's rain villages and suburban towns were flooded. At Serampore a portion of the house of Sub-Deputy Magistrate collapsed resulting in his son, a boy of sixteen years, being killed.—A.P.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

With reference to the volcanic eruption near the village of Kin in the Kyaukpyu District, a further report says that the hill formed as a result of the eruption is approximately three miles long and one mile wide. It is reported that a similar eruption took place in the same area about forty-eight years ago. Altogether about 200 acres of land under cultivation were destroyed on the present occasion and arrangements are being made to replant them.—A.P.

MADRAS RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT BILL.

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

It is understood that the Bill to re-enact the Hindu Religious Endowments Act will be introduced in Madras Legislative Council on the 25th instant and that the President will be requested to suspend the rule about discussing the Bill clause by clause. The Bill will be presented for consideration as a whole and passed with the amendments that might be adopted by the House.—A.P.

PROPOSED MUSLIM PARTY IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA Aug. 14.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Khilafat Committee, a resolution was passed that a Muslim Party should be formed for purposes of the forthcoming elections. The party would be independent of the Congress and its policy in the Council would be to safeguard Muslim interests and support all measures for the realisation of self-government which are not detrimental to Muslim interests.—(A.P.)

MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

It is understood that the Government of India have sanctioned the reintroduction of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill embodying among other things, several alterations proposed by them, at the ensuing session of the Legislative Council.—A. P.

According to the latest reports, the Cauvery is showing a tendency to fall although the rivers in the delta are still full. In north Travancore floods have not yet subsided and roads are still under water.—A. P.

SIR A. CHETTY'S ELECTION DISPUTE.

OBJECTION PETITION DISMISSED.

MADRAS. Aug. 14.

The Election Court which was instituted to enquire into the objection petition filed by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar against the election of the Hon. Sir Annamalai Chetty to the Council of State dismissed the objection petition this afternoon unanimously finding that Sir Annamalai Chetty had been duly elected to the Council of State. The Commissioners will report to the Governor-General to this effect and give their considered formal judgment later on.

As regards the costs of the respondent the counsel for the respondent submitted that the case was prolonged merely to persecute Sir Annamalai Chetty, that the petitioner left to himself would not have brought this case and that the case had completely failed. He, therefore, argued that all these circumstances should be taken into consideration and the costs given should be liberal.

The counsel for the petitioner on the other hand pleaded that the usual normal costs alone should be awarded.

The Commissioners adjourned their order for costs till the time of pronouncing their judgment.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

August 14.

Egremont, Holdt, Calcutta.
Sturnfels, Swazi, Hamburg.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Homayun, Murch, Jeddah

DEPARTURES.

August 15.

Genoa, Bonzanino, Genoa.
Persia, Hreljch, Trieste via Karachi.
Gazona, Hepburn, Calcutta.
Sikh, Martin, Java.
Pundit, Perry, Calcutta.

LOADING.

August 14.

Steamer Kashmir for London.
Steamer Streefkerk for Hamburg.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, August 14.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London, 28/8, M M & Co.
3 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 14/8, Graham's Tdg Co.
3 Baraja 1899 P. Gulf, 18/8 M M and Co.
4 Clan Macnab 3816, Coast Ports 17/8, J. Finlay and Co.
5 Khandalla, 3289, Durkan, 18/8, M M and Co.
6 Neuenfels, 4996, Karachi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
7 Swazi 3174 Karachi N.F. K Nixon & Co.
8 Egremont, 5256, N F, N F, Volkart Bros.
10 Karoa 3607 E A Ports 1/9 M M & Co.
11 Genova, 4201, Genoa, 15/8, L T and M Italiana
14 Persia 3909, 15/8, L T & M Italiana.
15 Kashmir 5539, NF, 11/9 M M & Co.
16 San Fco. Zavier, 152, NF, NF, Indian C N and T Co.
B P S China, 4173, London, 14/8, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sikh 3288, Java, 15/8, T Morrison and Co.
3 Barala, 7899, P Gulf, 18/8, M M and Co.
5 Indus Maru, 2705, Kobe, 17/8, O S. Kaisha.
8 Pundit 3199, Calcutta 15/8, T Morrison and Co.
15 Bankura 1905 P Gulf 25/8 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Gazana 3191, Calcutta 15/8, M M & Co.
Q Indira 278, M'Coast 17/8, Bombay Steamship.
K Vagna 2043 N.F N.F. M M & Co.
L/M Oostooppelle, 248 N.F. N.F. Merchant S N Co.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Jutes:—Albion 475, Alliance 455; Anglo-India 360; Auckland 242; Barnagore 173; Bally 183; Birla 8 Belvedere 485; Budge Budge 450; Caledonian 485; Chapdani 150; Clive 35/4; Craig 4/2; Cheviot 250; Dalhousie 382; Delta 480; Empire 52; Fort Gloster 790; Fort William 273; Gondalpara 880; Gourepore 650; Hukumchand 10/10; Hooghly 72; Howrah 39/12; India 190; Kamarhatty 560; Kankanarrah 450; Kelvin 850; Khardah 415; Kinnison 950 Lansdowne 268; Lawrence 585; Lothian 415; Naihati 444; National 28; New Central 540; Northbrook 52; Nuddea 47; Orient 219; Presidency 7; Reliance 68; Soorah 28; Standard 410; Union 540; Waverly 6; Hessian 15/2; Jute 58/8.

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Dunbar 132; Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Raneegunge 32/4; Samla Kendra 7/12.

Miscellaneous:—B A Corporation 4/8; I I Still 6/12; Maggballs 4; Titagar Paper 5; Imperial Bank 1480; Imperial Conty 371.

Remarks:—Jute shares easier. Cottons steady. Coals improving. Government securities remained unchanged. 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 77/1; 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/4; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88.

TARIFF BOARD.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The Tariff Board will reopen at Calcutta on August 16th when the evidence of the Peninsular Locomotive Company will be heard.—A.P.

Lala Piyarelal, M.L.A., has written to the Press saying that due to his indifferent health he had been advised to retire from his profession as well as from the public life. Moreover, the Swaraj Party to which he belonged so far had selected this time another candidate and it was hardly right for him to oppose him against the rules of the party. Under the circumstances he had given up all idea of contesting the Delhi seat for the Assembly at the next general elections.—A.P.

"NOT ANTI-CONGRESS"

[J]AYAKAR ON RESPONSIVIST PROGRAMME

THE WAY TO UNITY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

"Are the Responsivists anti-Congress? To that my answer is "No." We are a wing of the Congress. Does our programme mean surrender to Government? Not at all. We do not want to accept office under all conditions. We want only the ban to be lifted by the Congress and to leave the question to the Special Committee appointed by the Cawnpore Congress to decide matters. What is the way to unity? Revive the Sabarmati Pact is my reply, and when the time comes, we shall not be found wanting," said Mr. Jayakar in the course of a speech he delivered at Ranaghat, subdivision of Nadia, on the E. B. R., 45 miles from Calcutta. The party, consisting of Messrs. Jayakar, B. K. Lahiri and others left for Ranaghat early in the morning and was received at the station by the chairman of the Municipality and a large number of youngmen and students of the place, who inspite of the weather, mustered strong at the station.

RIGHT OF MINORITIES.

Denying the charge that the Responsivists were against the Congress, Mr. Jayakar said in Bombay he was even now the president of a District Committee. All of them, including Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, were still members of the Congress, occupying important position in the Congress hierachy. In three out of four provinces, they had established a rule that members to the Party should be members of the Congress. The result was that the Party to which he belonged, was a wing of the Congress. It was one school of thought within the Congress, which every man had a right to form, which the Deshbandhu himself formed about two years ago. He did not think that they could deny that legitimate right to a Congressman. This was a right which the minority could not be denied, as the Deshbandhu said when he started the Swarajya Party and they might be interested to learn that it was at his house in Bombay that the rules of the Swarajya Party were framed. "Every member of the Congress," said the Deshbandhu, "has a right to advocate his views which he holds and which he honestly thinks are more right, provided he does not hold out that his views are the views of the Congress." That was the limitation he put. Speaking at the Special Congress at Delhi, he said: "As a member of the Congress, I have the right to expect that I shall eventually bring the Congress to my views." By his towering personality and the tremendous sacrifices he made, he did that. But the principle on which he relied and on which Mr. Jayakar relied was of talking to people and friends and convince them that their views were more sound and calculated to bring the country in a better position to fight the Government.

It was painful to him to hear the charge levelled against them, that they were anti-Congress. Some of the Swarajists in their zeal had started the cry. (He should not accuse them all, they were all honorable men. But some of them had made it their business to represent this Party as anti-Congress.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

Mr. Jayakar differed with the Swarajists on one resolution of the Cawnpore Congress. The Responsivists honestly thought that the resolution was futile, incapable of taking the country nearer to Swaraj and opposing the bureaucracy effectively. Their programme was not anti-Congress, except in the sense that it proposed to point out the absolute futility of the resolution adopted at Cawnpore. Their difference lay in one point, namely the question of acceptance of office. Having regard to their experiences during the last five years, they had revised their programme from time to time. They had turned from non co-operation to the Concil programme of obstruction. Then even the Swarajist policy of Council programme had undergone wide changes from time to time. In the Assembly from thorough obstruction they began to support resolutions, move resolutions, and take part in various committees, and lastly put Mr. V. J. Patel in the Speaker's chair. The Responsivists, therefore, said that having gone so far, they must go a step further and change their programme as they had done before. Their only object being the attainment of their goal like the game in the chase, they must direct their movement just as the enemy did.

NOT A TIMID LOT.

"I am often asked," said Mr. Jayakar, "what is Responsive Co-operation? Response means an answer to the movements of the Government. Any movement Government takes, your movement is in answer or response to it. The Government issued an order under Section 144. Your response to it is to defy it, and I am glad that the Government did issue this order to inform the world that the Responsivists are not a band of timid people which they are represented to be, who will be cowed down by the Bureaucracy and that we are incapable of offering Civil Disobedience. Your programme is to not have any rules which will be futile.

"In this warfare do not neglect any weapon, no opportunitiey. fight with all means available, which the law gives you. or which the constitution gives you, catch hold of offices—were power, responsibility, initiative, patronage reside—all those places which will come to you or which are open to you for the purpose of making your response more effective to the Government. When I speak of capturing offices. I do not say in a spirit of capturing the offices as office-hunters. My idea is: Capture all positions of vantage and that for the purpose of carrying on the fight inside the citadel of the Bureaucacy.

THE WAY TO UNITY.

Referring to the question as to whether there was no way to unity, Mr. Jayakar said, "Do you not know what the worker wants in his fight with the bureaucracy? What is his compensation? He wants confidence, friendliness and good-will of his colleagues. But how does the leader of the Swarajya Party treat us? The moment we sounded our note of difference, most opprobrious adjectives were used against us. I am sure if the Deshbandhu was alive this unfortunate division would not have arisen. He knew who was who. I can assure you that I spent the loftiest moment of my life with him. If anybody deplores his absence to-day it is Maharashtra, because he knew the value of friendship and keeping Maharashtra with him on his side. If to-day he was to come back, by his general impulse, I am sure, by his magic touch, he would remove the differences. but unfortunate human and superhuman laws do not permit him to come back. The great leader that he was, he would not have allowed this quarrel to go on. But unfortunately the present leaders of the Swarajya Party do not see it. You just take his Faridpur speech. Was it not an attempt to bring a section of the people to his fold?"

RESPONSIVISTS' RESTRAINT.

But when they suggested a solution for this division they were described as diseased limbs of a party which required to be amputated. He held his tongue notwithstanding the provocation. They held their tongue not because they had not the power of abusing as effectively as Pandit Motilal Nehru, but because they refused to exercise it except against their common enemy.

Referring to the Sabarmati incident, Mr. Jayakar said that the Pact was entered into in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi and said, "So far as I have come to know, I think it is a gross libel to say that Bengal was against the acceptance of the Pact and that Bengal was not in favour of harmony and unity. Wherever I have gone the question put to me was: Is there any way to unity? I reciprocate the desire for unity. I am entirely at our with you that there should be unity amongst ourselves But I sound a note of caution. It takes two parties to unite. There must be an equally genuine desire on both the sides for unity. As the leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party, I say that if there is a genuine desire for unity on the other side, we shall not be found wanting when the time does come. I authorise you to say that we shall genuinely reciprocate any attempt made for the purpose of bringing about unity which was destroyed by the unconscious utterances of the Swarajist leaders at the time of the Sabarmati Pact. If you want to revive the Pact we shall not be found wanting at all."

Mr. Jayakar left Calcutta for Bombay on Friday afternoon.—Free Press.

RESPONSIVISTS AND KARMI SANGHA.

A DISCUSSION WITH MR. JAYAKAIR.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Members of the Congress Karmi Sangha, headed by Mr. Amendranath Chatterjee and Mr. Upendranath Banerjee had an informal conference this morning with Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr N. C. Kelkar for nearly three hours. Among other things the question of acceptance of office and the election of candidates accepting the conditions for honourable co-operation on the basis of Deshbandhu Das's speech at Faridpur engaged the attention of the conference. The Karmis suggested the holding of a special session of the Congress for the revival of the Sabarmati Pact and exploring avenues for the establishment of unity between the various political parties in the country. The Karmis further expressed their willingness to support the Responsivist programme if that programme would make clear the conditions regarding the release of political prisoners, as far as Bengal was concerned.—Free Press.

WHY THE WEAKER SEX?

More than a fair proportion of the ills the flesh is heir to falls to women, not merely by virtue of Nature's decree, but rather because of the artificiality of present-day existence. Such qualifications as "the weaker sex." or the "frail sex," have no legitimate place in Nature's category, so far as health and strength are concerned.

Medical research, day by day, emphasizes the conclusion that health is dependent upon perfectly balanced functioning. The human organism is supplied at birth with all that is necessary to provide for this and to ensure its continuance. It is all too often aborted by modes of living—irregular habits contracted here and there, insufficient rest and sleep, improper diet, failure to respect Nature's laws in one way or another.

There is a familiar saying that "a stitch in time saves nine," and this saying is extremely applicable to the ailments of women. A stitch calculated to save the other nine in such cases is embodied in Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People, which are a logical aid to natural functioning, containing as they do the requisite constituents to purify, strengthen and enrich the blood and through the blood to build up the nerves and restore strength to the whole system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats, Your chemists sells them at Rs. 2 per bottle, six bottles for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Nothing else is just as good, so far your health's sake firmly refuse substitutes.

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BIRKENHEAD'S "SEDITIOUS" SPEECH.

MYTH OF COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES

BLOWN SKY HIGH.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI ON NATIONAL LIFE.

"Indian National Life of To-day" was the subject of Mr. B. J. Desai's discourse at the C. J. Hall at a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association on Saturday night. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mr. Desai's advice was that they should not believe what some insensate, unpatriotic and despairing people were telling them that it was impossible to emancipate themselves until all their differences disappeared, for according to him it was not an essential condition for achieving freedom, and he cited the example of United States and Japan and Mrs. Naidu added to them Canada and Modern Egypt where difference in religions had not prevented the people from being welded into one great nation. Her advice was not to believe that Indians were a weak nation, and once they believed that they were strong, they would really be strong in a moment.

BIRKENHEAD FALLACIES.

Mr. Desai said the subject was suggested to his mind by the speech made by Lord Birkenhead at Bombay Dinner held in London some time ago. Lord Birkenhead was a man of position and influence and a man who had much to do with the practical political life of India and yet he ventured to say what he did at that dinner. Birkenhead said in substance that even if there were no justification for the English Government of India, the existing differences between the Hindus and Mussalmans provided more than enough reason for the continuation of British domination in this country for a period of time, which he naturally kept nameless. Mr. Desai wanted to know his thoughts to the question whether historically there was any foundation for its justification.

QUITE WIDE THE MARK.

The one great problem that confronted the Indian nation to-day was not only the differences existing to-day, very largely from the interpretation upon it that really there was no possibility of their being emancipated. Lord Birkenhead had proceeded to say that differences there must exist between the Hindus and the Mussalmans, for they were the only two large communities he was speaking of at the moment and they were the two communities which were in sufficiently large numbers. Birkenhead said there was nothing unnatural in these differences, for their traditions were different, their faiths were different, and their environments were different, and it was impossible for them to have unity and these conditions made it impossible for foreign domination to disappear. Mr. Desai did not want to enter into political discussion purely, and he asked them to look at the question from the historical point of view, but then he said his refutation of these theories was not going to be less emphatic than that of a politician. He asked them to examine the question and see for themselves whether in the past or even to-day there was anything which prevented what they might call a combination of peoples belonging to different beliefs in one geographical area, either because they belonged to different races or because they professed different beliefs. There was nobody, not even Lord Birkenhead, who would venture to say that about the United States of America, for then he would get an answer which he would not much like to hear.

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

The speaker spoke at length of the different races and religions which made up the United States into one common united nation, particularly when they remembered that the people in that country had less time to settle together than the people in the old world.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES MADE MUCH OF.

But Indians were hypnotised into the belief that because there were differences in the country they could not attain freedom, that political unity and emancipation were but a dream of idle and insensate persons. Mr. Desai then asked them to go to another country in the extreme East—Japan—and examine the conditions there, where there were three different faiths, Shintoism, Budhism and Christianity. Still Japan was united and was a great nation, and differences in religion did not prevent her from being so. The speaker then referred them to the conditions ruling in mediaeval Europe, when it was torn asunder by mutual jealousies, religions and racial differences and many other things, still they did not prevent them from uniting together. They must remember that while there were a few broken heads in India at the present time, owing to communal differences between the Hindus and Moslems, in mediaeval Europe the victorious Protestant or Catholic armies burnt their prisoners at the stake and he asked them whether the differences which existed between the Hindus and Moslems were greater than those which existed in England or Europe in those times. Even in England there were more races than existed in India to-day, for except for a small sprinkling most of the Mussalmans were Hindu converts. England was a still worse conglomeration of races and religions even to-day than India, and still there were politicians in England who wanted to tell Indians that because there were differences among them they were not fit to be one.

BIRKENHEAD'S "SEDITIOUS" SPEECH.

He complained that from the highest to the lowest the people who governed Indians fomented their differences more or less, and if the speech delivered by Lord Birkenhead had been delivered by an Indian politician he would well have been prosecuted for fomenting differences. Although he was aware that Birkenhead had argued his speech well, it could still come within the purview of speeches which were called seditious in this country. If it was possible for them as in the past, so in the present, to have political unity let them strive for it, and work for it, and let them not be carried away by the weaknesses of insensate weak-minded people, which had brought so much disunion among them.

THE REAL AILMENT.

If there was no historical or psychological basis for these differences what was it then that made India what it was to-day? He appealed to consider themselves as Hindu Mussalman, Hindu Zoroastrian, Hindu Christian, and so on, so that they could realise their essential unity and feel that they all belonged to the same country, and were all children of the same soil. The question really was, was the difference what appeared to be, or might appear to be so, or was it really what its appearance presented. The answer to the first question was certainly in the negative. Those who knew England knew well that even now there were differences in the Christianity which the people there professed. Even amongst Mussalmans there were the two division of Shia and Sunni. All this showed that differences in religion did not really matter, and did not come in the way of attaining freedom. These differences should not be allowed to come in the way of their political emancipation, and all the present mischief was due to want of self-sacrifice, narrowness and want of patriotism among the people.

"RUB YOUR EYES AND WAKE."

It was the duty of every man and woman in this country to do his duty in these days, and that was to realise what they were made to believe, what they were asked to believe was untrue, dishonestly untrue and purposely and carefully made untrue. Those people who from narrow sectarian points of view tried to create differences between the different communities in this great country were merely playing into the hands of their enemies, as such things did not lead to the emancipation of their country. Mr. Desai then quoted Swami Vivekanand's speech in which he had said that for getting a few Government jobs, and maintaining ourselves on them, Indians were adopting methods of subservience. The same thing was said by another great man, Mahatma Gandhi, who had called it slave mentality. The ideal which Gandhiji had tried to create would always stand to his credit, whether he was a successful politician or not. Their slave mentality was at the bottom of all their ills which made it impossible for them to unite and make for future progress. He asked them to believe with Mahatma Gandhi rather than with Lord Birkenhead. The ideal wsich he had preached had made them respect themselves and enabled them to raise their head. The speaker then spoke of the tribes in Africa and said that the right to govern one-self did not depend upon civilisation, for there were countries which without being civilised were governing themselves. But India was civilised, and all the Indians had to do was to rub their eyes and wake up, if they cared, and the sooner they did it the better it was for their country. (Applause.)

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu said as the lecturer had told them Indians were hypnotised into the belief that they were slaves, and so they had remained in that position. The sooner they realised the sooner they would be free, in spite of the arrogance of Lord Birkenhead Mr. Desai had quoted the examples of the United States, and also of Japan, where many religions had not prevented them from becoming a united nation. She would ask them to look at Canada and to modern Egypt where different religions had not prevented the people from being welded into a united nation for attaining their freedom. She had only lately come back from Bengal where she had addressed large audiences either in one room or a common maidan, although Lord Birkenhead had told them that it was impossible to bring these communities together, and Mr. Desai was right in saying that Indians were being hypnotised into the belief that they were different from one another.

FREEDOM—THE ONLY CURE.

Really speaking there were very few differences between Hindus and Moslems, for time had merged their differences and eradicated them altogether. India had assimilated different religions and different races and made them all into one. If they were divided to-day it was because there was slavery in this country. It was merely superficial differences which they were made to believe were fundamental differences. There was fundamental unity between the five great religions which existed in this country and which made for the civilisation of India. (Applause.) It was merely slavery which made them feel these differences, and the only remedy to bring them together was freedom. Unity must be the outcome of freedom. (Applause.)

THE TORCH-BEARERS.

Continuing, said Mrs. Naidu she had moved among the African negro tribes and had seen with her own eyes that there was a greater sense of morality, honour and truthfulness among them than the so-called civilised people, and such tribes were more fit for self-government than some of the civilised nations. When some foolish people told them that they were weak, Indians readily believed them. But let Indians say "I am Brahma"—let Indians composed of Hindus, Moslems, Parsis and Christians say "I am Brahma, I am God, I am Christ and Zoroaster", anid then only would their fetters go. (Loud applause.) It was for the torch-bearers of to-morrow to carry this message to the world. (Applause.)

BETWEEN DEVIL & DEEP SEA

PLIGHT OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

DR. P. C. RAY ON "NIGGARDLY PARSIMONY"

Dr. P. C. Ray, who attended the Empire Universities Congress, held at Cambridge, as a representative of the University of Calcutta, delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Congress. Earl Balfour presided on the occasion.

Earl Balfour dwelt upon the manifold advantages and benefits which would accrue if all the universities of the Empire participated in research work and interchange of thoughts. He maintained that the State must come in with a liberal help to the universities if they were to do all they were expected to do in up-to-date modern scientific research. But he maintained that the State must not on that account interfere with autonomy of the universities.

Dr. P. C. Ray said:—

I did not come prepared to speak on this subject but as I find our High Commissioner (in whom I recognise one of my former pupils) is absent on account of illness and some other members too, I venture to appear on this platform, where I consider it a privilege to say a few words.

In 1912 at the first Congress of the Universities of the Empire, I was called upon to address the Congress; so I am not in a strange position and I believe our present chairman himself presided one of those occasions.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN 'VARSITIES.

My principal object in speaking to you to-day is to present to you our unfortunate position in Bengal. I hope the weighty words of wisdom fallen from the lips of your honoured Chancellor will receive due and careful attention at the hands of the Government of India as well as that of Bengal. You know how the political reform of 1919, the Mont-Chelmsford Scheme has affected the universities of India, specially that of Bengal. The Universities having been provincialised by that Scheme, when we of the Calcutta University asked the Government of India to help us they refer us to the Government of Bengal; while the latter in its turn takes shelter behind the Meston award—we are thus between the devil and the deep sea. As for private munificence for research work we have a splendid example in the Bengalore Institute of Science, which owes its existence to the generosity of only one Indian, the late Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay. Bombay is the land of millionaires and multi-millionaires. Though nothing as compared with it. we in Bengal have not been entirely barren, our College of Science owes its existence to the large-heartedness of two of Bengal's great sons, the first being Sir T. N. Palit, who gave

DR. P. C. RAY.

away 15 lakhs of rupees shortly before his death, which would represent £100,000 sterling. He was only a lawyer and had to deprive his children of their dues to do it, for he practically gave away everything he owned for the foundation of the College of Science.

He was followed by another distinguished citizen, also a lawyer. the late Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, one of the foremost and most talented men in the forensic line. He gave away some £150,000, practically also everything he owned, for the benefit of higher education in science. We have had every help from the Indian quarter and the College of Science represents altogether Rs. 60, lakhs.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT.

But here comes the tragedy of the whole thing. Whenever we approach the Government of India. or that of Bengal, as I have already said, we are told, that there are no funds to spare though when grandiose Imperial schemes arise money flows like water. I have had occasions to criticise the niggardly parsimony of our Governments. We are treated as so many Oliver Twists—I can only hope that the weighty words we have heard will be broad-casted and even sent by the Reuter—at any rate a summary of it—and by the next mail the whole of the subject will be sent to the papers and will be read and digested in every part of India, because it is a more important part of British India and there is no reason why unification of the higher branches of science should not be pursued there as anywhere else

GLORIES OF ANCIENT INDIA

I would specially draw attention to one fact. The great Indian nation which I represent was once pre-eminent in the glorious days of the past. Max Muller somewhere says that if the Hindus had nothing else but present the European world with the symbolic notation and the Arabic numerals—they are not Arabic except that Arabs acted as intermediaries—the debt of the Empire would have been unrequittable. The Hindu has great potential abilities and this great university hallowed with the traditions and prescriptions of ages does not need to be told of it. It has ample proof of the Hindu intellect and what it is capable of if properly encouraged and nourished. I have only to cite the instances of a Paranjpye. a Ramanujam, and last but not the least a Jagadis Chunder Bose—all of whom were in the seminaries on the banks of the Cam.

I consider I have a double right to speak. First, not only because I have already once before spoken under the auspices of the great Chancellor of this University but because nearly half a century ago I was for six years at a stretch a student of one of the great universities of the North of which your distinguished Chancellor also happens to be the Chancellor. To use the language of a chemist I would say I am linked to him by double chemical affinity.

I hope that the Government of India or that of Bengal whichever it may be will now come forward and give us substantial help for the University College of Science. I have calculated that we have only received two per cent help from the Government, whereas 98 per cent have been contributed by our own people.

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POONA RACING SEASON

TALAAT BEY'S EXCITING WIN.

FINE RIDING BY HOWELL.

Heavy rain during the week and occasional showers on Saturday did not augur well for the fixture and on that account the meeting was poorly patronised. The racing however was more interesting than last time and the best part of it all was the success of well-backed horses. Howell's fine horsemanship was a feature of the afternoon's sport. In addition to riding Kadir Hajaz and Chrysolite in the first half of the card, he piloted the favourite Trusty to victory in the final race thus winding up a great day for Mr. Barve whose colours are having phenomenal luck just at present. Bell scored a double for Mr. Gahagan, both his charges winning in rather convincing fashion.

The principal race of the day is The Reay Plate provided a thrilling set-to, Mr. Eve's Talaat Bey, just squeezing home by a head. This bay gelding was rather backward in Bombay last season, but from the determined manner in which he ran, he seems to have improved wonderfully. He is probably taking after his sire Ali Bey who won quite a lot for Mr. M. Goculdass some years back. Wasp put up a most impressive display and led everywhere but on the post. Mr. Eve's other candidates Moonshiner and Vainqueur finished quite close up and ran according to their form. The conditions favoured My Realm but she ran disappointingly after being prominent most of the way.

Bright Bird went out heavily supported in the Brisbane Plate and proved the good thing she appeared to be by winning hands down from Glastonbury who prefers a longer distance of ground. Mr. Begmahomed's mare has found her old form again and has many races within her compass this season. By running into third place L. S. D. suggested that he is coming on. He is a horse worth making a note of. Eltonian raced with the leaders till the turn but evidently did not relish the conditions and refused to make a fight of it. Many were disappointed with the performance of Heera Mahal who raced inconspicuously throughout.

Proud Chieftain turned the tables on Ardley this time by giving Harrison's gelding a two length beating in the Blandford Plate, which was robbed of much of its promised interest owing to the absence of Happy Elf. Pilgrim finished an indifferent third far behind the first two.

Mr. Barve's Chrysolite wound up a warm favourite in Division I of the Monsoon Plate and justified the support he received by romping home an easy winner in front of the lightly weighted Liza. Divide failed to stay the mile and was beaten into fourth place.

Special Sprout's display in the Mullingar Plate last week did not stamp her a winner yesterday in the 2nd Division of the Monsoon Plate where she trounced a big troop. This daughter of Birlingham—Grisnez scored the easiest victory of the afternoon and should certainly go on to higher things. Redcot cut a sorry figure and never produced anything like the gallop that brought her victory at the first meeting.

Mr. Hoyt's Gift of Song was gambled on as if defeat was out of the question in the Patiala Plate but again the unexpected happened and the filly failed to finish among the first four. May B who ran poorly at the first meeting, cleverly outstayed a strong challenge from the heavily weighted Mystery.

The soft state of the ground helped Khundil to win the Basra Plate, Division I, in rather easy fashion. Brace piloted the winner home and had quite a comfortable ride. Dilawar ran a remarkable race after lying in the ruck most of the way.

The second division of the Basra Plate gave Mr. Barve's stable their first success of the afternoon when Kadir Hajaz easily accounted for Zoolfakar and fourteen others. Amood and Arab Prince ran well and battled keenly for the minor placing.

Trusty outpointed his rivals in looks as well as speed in the Ghorpuri Plate which terminated the proceedings. He was followed home by Ahyid and Prince Royal, both of whom finished poorly.

Centry threw his rider at the start and bolted past the stands where he broke down the rail. He was eventually secured, but had to be withdrawn as it was already late for the race.

We understand that Mr. Galstaun's gelding Sharp Arrow broke a fetlock during the race for the Monsoon Plate, Division I, and had to be destroyed. Townsend was not seen in the saddle as he has proceeded to Colombo.

Details:—

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 350. A handicap for Countrybreds.

Sir Gordon Fraser and Mr T M Ross'
MAY B 9-0 Ritchie 1
Mr F N Furdoonji's MYSTERY 9-7 Harrison 2
H H Maharaja of Mysore's OSBOURNE 6-10 carried 6 11 Ashwood 3
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's SHIVAPRASAD 8-6 Barnett 4

Did not run:—Dasra and Prince Arthur.

Also ran:—Shirtaj 9-7, Zara 9-6. Free Shot 8-13, Prince Michael 7-11, Loving Cup 7-9, Joviality 8-5, Gift of Song 8-5, Postern 8-2, Allegory 8-2, Bhopal Hope 7-12, Day Delight 7-11, Arrowroot 7-11, and Lilac 7-5.

The race:—Lilac broke the tapes and was responsible for a false start. After much trouble the starter sent them away to a poor start in which Postern suffered. Allegory dashed into the lead and set the pace to Bhopal Hope and Loving Cup. Shivaprasad brought up the others who were strung out. Mystery and May B raced inconspicuously at this stage. The order was unchanged at the fourth furlong. Allegory brought the field round the turn where he weakened. May B drew out of the bunch chased by Mystery. The former went on strong to score easily by 1½ lengths. Osbourne finished third three lengths away and a short head in front of Shivaprasad.

Time:—1 minute 54 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 131; Places Rs. 43; Rs. 62 and Rs. 59.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82/8; Places Rs. 23/8, Rs. 22/8 and Rs 28.

Favourite:—Gift of Song.

Trainer:—C. Jennings

THE BASRA PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr D S Barve's KADIR HAJAZ 8/8 Howell 1
Messrs. S Dhunjibhoy and H N Daver's ZOOLFAKAR 8/7 Barnett 2
Mr D S Barve's AMOOD 8/5 A C Walker 3
Mr Syed Mustapha's ARAB PRINCE 8/1 McQuade 4

Also ran:—Hyder Pasha 9/1; Apollo 8/13; Mansoor Beg 8/13; Hurchan 8/9; Andhra Valley 8/8; Moultan 8/6; Cossack 8/2; Nassim 7/12; Amanra 7/11; Confederacy 7/5; Silver Cloud 7/2; and Ramban 6/10.

The race:—Apollo whipped round when the barrier ascended and was badly left. Nassim was the early pace maker his near attendants being Andhra Valley, Ramban and Arab Prince. Amood and Kadir Hajaz raced prominently ahead of the others. Nearing "six" Ramban wrested command from Nassim the others following in practically the same order. Apollo and Hyder Pasha were out of the race at this stage. Turning into the straight Ramban retired and here Kadir Hajaz went on to win easily by 2 lengths. 2½ lengths, neck.

Time:—2 minutes 17 1/2 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 37, Rs. 26 and Rs. 30/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17/8; Places Rs. 16; Rs. 13 and Rs 17/8

Favourites:—Hurchan and Arab Prince.

Trainer:—L H Hewitt.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr R H Gahagan's SPECIAL SPROUT 7/6 S Black 1
Mr Eve's THE TYPHOON 8/11 A C Walker 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's ETHELWALD 7/4 Mukerjee 3
Mr A Hague's MERRY GIFT 8/7 J W Brace 4

Did not run:—Shingled and Steel Blue.

Also ran:—Cailis 9/6; Radha Piari 9/5; Rakings 9/3; Summer's Joy 9/1; Adour 8/7; Prose and Verse 8/7; Redcot 8/4; Musk Rat 8/4; Love Glass 8/4; Stung Again 8/2; Longleat 8/2; Kilindini 8/0, Flying Fun 7/12; Blue Curtain 7/4; and Be Careful 7/0.

The race:—They moved out in straggling fashion. Ethelwald was the first to find his legs and soon established a good lead from Special Sprout and Adour. Radhapiari and The Typhoon raced prominently in the bunch. The third furlong saw Special Sprout slightly in front of The Typhoon and Ethelwald, the others coming up in a bunch. Special Sprout drew away on nearing the turn and trounced The Typhoon by 4 lengths. A head separated second and third. 1½ lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 53 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 62; Places 34/8; Rs. 56 and Rs. 111.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 23; Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 63.

Favourite:—Adour and Redcot.

Trainer:—G Bell.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division I. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr D S Barve's CHRYSOLITE 8/5 Howell 1
Major D Vanrenen's LIZA 6/10 carried 6/12 Fownes 2
Messrs. G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's WILMINGTON 8/9 Burn ... 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' DIVIDE 9/1 Harrison 4

Did not run:—Saintly Sovereign Poet's Dream, Clyvern and Dugald Dalgetty.

Also ran:—Motu Proprio 9/7; Fun of the Fayre 9/4; Riverine 8/8; Sharp Arrow 8/7; Toss Up 8/7; Lady Rita 8/4; Sophie II 8/3; Bridault 8/0; French Furze 7/13; Czarda 7/10; Frailty 7/6; and San Fay 7/0.

The race:—Lady Rita gave trouble and both she and Sharp Warrior dwelt when they released. Frailty flashed out for a space but quickly resigned to Wilmington who cut a merry pace from Liza and Divide. Chrysolite was none too prominent at this stage. They negotiated the bend in this order. At this juncture Chrysolite forged ahead to score comfortably from Liza by 2 lengths. 2½ lengths second and third. 7 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 54 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41; Places Rs. 20/8, Rs. 135 and Rs. 32/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20/8; Places Rs. 11, Rs. 53/8 and Rs. 22/8.

Favourite:—Chrysolite.

Trainer:—L H Hewitt.

THE BASRA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 756. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr Eve's KHUNDIL 8/5 J W Brace ... 1
Mr Hussein Tamavi's DILAWAR 9/0 Barnett 2
Mr D S Barve's ZULU 7/11 Howell 3
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's HAZAL 7/5 Corkill 4

Did not run:—Vazirulmulk.

Also ran:—Silver Thrush 8/9; Mayiah 7/5; Mandil 8/3; Mozan 7/6, Sahoo 8/2; Rarity 7/11; Jodi 7/7; Trafalgar 7/5; Aftab 7/4.

The race:—A good start and on settling down Sahoo made the running from Jodi, Khundil, Zulu and Hazal. Aftab and Dilawar brought up the rear. After the half mile Zulu joined the leaders the order now being Hazal, Zulu and Khundil. Hazal weakened as they turned into the straight where Khundil took command and won without much opposition by 1½ lengths. Dilawar made his bid very late and in the last stretch covered all of them save the winner. 2 lengths. 1 length.

Time:—2 minutes 21 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38; Places Rs. 48, Rs. 38 and Rs. 21/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16/8; Places Rs. 31, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14/8.

Favourite:—Khundil.

Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE BLANDFORD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses which, at the time of starting have not won, in India, a race value Rs. 5,000 or races of the aggregate value Rs. 5,000.

Mr R H Gahagan's PROUD CHIEFTAIN 7/2 S Black 1
Mr N Begmahomed's ARDLEY 7/9 Ashwood 2
Mr A H Shushtary's PILGRIM 7/11 F Black 3
Mr P B Avasia's WEDDING DAY 8/0 McQuade 4

Did not run:—Defend, Happy Elf, Surekha, Highspot and Be Careful.

Also ran:—Pombal 9/7; Golden Quest 8/8; Nougat 8/1; Minority 8/12; Foreman 8/1; Free and Easy 7/13; Eze 6/7; and Arran Rose 6/7.

The race:—Ardley got the best of a good start and set a fast pace to Arran Rose, Proud Chieftain and Pilgrim. After a gap came the rest of the field. Past "three" Arran Rose dropped out of the running leaving Proud Chieftain close on Ardley's heels. In the run up the straight Proud Chieftain collared Ardley who retired beaten by 2 lengths. 10 lengths separated second and third. 4 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 19 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64; Places Rs. 15/8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31, Places Rs. 9, 8/8 and Rs. 11.

Favourite:—Ardley.

Trainer:—G Bell.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,750; and third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr Eve's TALAAT BEY 8/6 A C Walker 1
Mr Kelso's WASP 8/5 Corkill 2
Mr Eve's MOONSHINER 8/9 C Hoyt ... 3
Mr Eve's VAINQUEUR 7/4 Rankin 4

Did not run:—Maryland, Coed Canlas, Katerfelto, L. S. D., Grand Excel and Unitoi.

Also ran:—Purser 8/13; Ox Trot 8/12; Pensacola 8/9; Simon's Choice 8/3; Aldergrove 8/4; My Realm 8/5; Miss Evans 8/2; Lucky Lad 8/2; Krempton 8/1; Dry Wit 7/12 Sauce 7/8; Kent Eaglet 7/8 and Jovial 6/10.

The race:—Wasp jumped to the front at the barrier rise hotly pursued by Pensacola, Sauce and Talaat Bey with Moonshiner and My Realm racing handy. Jovial and Purser were a long way behind after a couple of furlongs. Approaching the half mile stage Talaat Bey was racing abreast of Wasp there being no other change in the running. The leaders came round the bend and fought out a great finish up the straight where Talaat Bey just got home by a head. 1 length, head.

Time:—2 minutes 6 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24/8; Places Rs. 46/8; Rs. 78 and Rs. 39/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11/8; Places Rs. 23. Rs. 30/8 and Rs. 19

Favourite:—Mr. Eve's bracket.

Trainer:—Robinson.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr N Begmahomed's BRIGHT BIRD II 8/3 Burn 1
Mr J C Galstaun's GLASTONBURY 8/1 Dobie 2
Mr P B Avasia's L. S. D. 8/9 McQuade 3
Mr Eve's ORMISTON 8/12 A C Walker 4

Did not run:—Wedding Day, Blackwood, Firestar, Rose ate Air, Pilgrim, Larissa and Four Square.

Also ran:—Store Marten 9/0; Eltonian 8/12; Lady Theo 8/8; White Week 8/3; Heera Mahal 7/11; The Fliver 7/9; Very Little 7/8; and Slovakia 7/4.

The race:—Very Little was the smartest out of the gate and showed the way to Eltonian, Ormiston and Bright Bird. At the third furlong Ormiston got up to Very Little, Eltonian and Bright Bird bringing up the rest. Very Little retired at the turn where Bright Bird moved up and passing them on the rails won a fine race from the fast finishing Glastonbury by 1 length. 2 lengths. L. S. D. displaced Ormiston near home by a short head.

Time:—1 minute 6 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 47/8; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 110, and Rs. 32

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 16. Rs. 35/8, and Rs. 27

Favourite:—Eltonian.

Trainer:—T Harrison

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr D S Barve's TRUSTY 7/12 Howell ...
Mr Hoosein Abdulla's AHYID 7/8 McQuade 2
Major H Whitton's PRINCE ROYAL 8/4 F Black 3
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's KANZE 9/0 Perkins 4

Did not run:—Hamian, Andhra Valley and Dawood.

Also ran:—Don't Care 7/12; Commander 8/13; Kandinava 8/10; Belan 8/9; Weldon 8/9; Centry 8/8; Security 8/8; Shahir 8/6; Sinnan 8/4; Butterfly 8/2; Officer 8/0; Mahir 7/13; Shahabad 7/13; Pride of Prussia 7/13; Farooq 7/11; Andrew 7/8; and Kooleb 7/7.

The race:—Kandinava was left. Kanze and Kooleb got away together and after a furlong Kooleb took command and led till the 2nd furlong, while Trusty, Ahyid, Prince Royal and Weldon raced prominently. Trusty passed the leader and entered the straight to win comfortably by 1½ lengths from Ahyid who displaced Prince Royal for second place. 1½ lengths, 4 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 29 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29/8; Places Rs. 16/8, Rs. 116/8 and Rs 215/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15/8; Places Rs. 9, Rs. 46 and Rs. 60.

Favourite:—Trusty.

Trainer:—L. H. Hewitt

MISAPPROPRIATION OF GOVT. MONEY.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF REFORMATORY GETS 1 YEAR.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 11.

Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, to-day delivered judgment in the case in which Eknath Narhar Kaluskar, a Brahmin Deputy Superintendent of the Yerrawda Reformatory, was charged with misappropriating the sum of Rs. 604/7/0 belonging to Government. The evidence went to show that the accused was in charge of the cash book and received the money paid in by customers for work done at the school. He also made payments for goods received. The amount with which he was charged was made up of eleven different items, which, it came out in evidence, he failed to account for though some of them were initialled by him. A departmental enquiry was held in February of this year by Mr. Joshi, Educational Inspector, Central Division, Poona, who found that the accused was responsible.

In his statement the accused denied that he had misappropriated any of the sums. Though he had initialled the counter-foils of the Bill books, the accused contended that it did not necessarily follow that he had received the amounts. When the matter was brought to his notice he had refunded the amount.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment, remarking in the course of his judgment that a man who held the degree of Master of Arts of the Bombay University should surely know that whatever money he received should be entered in the cash book and whatever disbursed debited. The accused intends to file an appeal in the Sessions Court.

SHATRUNJAVA DISPUTE.

ALL-INDIA MOURNING DAY FOR JAINS.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13.

In a statement to the press Sheth Anandji Kalianji, managing representatives of the Jain community calls upon the Jains to observe with all solemnity to-day the 15th August as a day of mourning in pursuance of the resolution passed by the All-India Jain Sangh as a protest against the decision of the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India in the matter of the Shatrunjay Hills.—A. P.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN BERAR.

NAGPUR, Aug. 13.

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee have invited applications from candidates intending to fight the coming elections on the Congress ticket. The final selection is to be made on the 15th August. The Berar Responsivists also are announcing their candidates at the same time. It is too early to say how the election contest will shape. It is, however, believed that more will depend upon the personal influence of the candidate than on the organisation of the Party to which he belongs.

The Non-Brahmins of C. P. are also organising under the leadership of Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu of Wardha. Of seventeen seats allotted for Berar, the non-Brahmins, it is understood, will contest seven seats.—Free Press.

MUNICIPAL BANK FOR MADRAS.

MADRAS, August 12.

A Swarajist Councillor of the Corporation has given notice of a resolution recommending the institution of a Municipal Bank to be run by the Corporation to the benefit of the Ratepayers All Corporation funds are to be invested in it and the public also would be invited to deposit savings. The Bank's head-office is to be Ripon Buildings and branches are to be opened in various divisions. The chief feature of the Bank is to be the loans issued to the ratepayers and labourers on easy terms for construction of houses. The profits from the Bank are to go to meet various ameliorative measures.—Free Press.

C. P. HINDU CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, Aug. 14.

It has been decided to hold a Provincial Hindu Conference at Jubbulpore about the middle of September under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. It is, understood, that about that time Panditji will tour through the Province with a view to popularise the cause of Hindu Sangathan.—Free Press.

The Commissioner of Police, Granville, has concluded enquiry into the stone-throwing incident mentioned in the message of 26th July when a lady passenger was seriously injured. The Frenchman who threw the stone being interrogated, said that he and others on the quay strongly resented passengers throwing coppers. He deeply repented of stone throwing and humbly apologised to the injured lady and other passengers. The Commissioner severely reprimanded him. —R. T.

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INTER-COMPANY BOXING.

ROYAL WEST KENTS' NOVICES' TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 13.

1st Bn. Queen's Own Royal West Regiment last night began another interesting Inter-Company Boxing at the regimental gymnasium. The programme was a lengthy one but tournament was limited to the two novices, namely, men who had in the ring before, and those who had made an appearance in the ring but had failed to secure a verdict, the number of entries was naturally large. On the principle of encouraging as much indigenous talent as possible the two classes were kept apart, so that promising boxers might be encouraged to go on notwithstanding an initial failure. For an opening night the tournament was remarkable for the number of "knocks out" recorded, especially in the Light and Welter Weight classes.

Light Weights, Class B. 9st. 9lbs.:—Pte. Stears, D. Coy., knocked out Pte. Stevens, D. Coy., in the first round. Pte. Banfield. D. Coy. knocked out Pte. Jones, C. Coy., in the first round. Pte. Briggs, D. Coy., knocked out Pte. Kent, B. Coy., in the second round.

Welter Weights, Class B. 10st. 7lbs.:—Pte. Roberts, D. Coy., knocked out Pte. Walker of the same Coy., in the first round. Pte. Harpur, D. Coy., lost to Pte. Remmett of the same Coy. on a foul. L/Cpl. Napier, B. Coy., knocked out Pte. Parks, C. Coy., in the first round.

Middle Weights, Class B., 11st. 6lbs.:—Pte. Hall, C. Coy., beat Pte. Thorp, A. Coy., on points.

Bantam Weights, Class A., 8st. 6lbs.:—Pte. Metzner, H. Q. beat Pte. Millson, B. Coy., on points after a very good bout.

Light Weights, Class A., 9st. 9lbs.:—Pte. Meacham, B. Coy., beat Pte. Woodcock, B. Coy., on points after a very level fight.

Welter Weights Class A, 10st. 7lbs.:—Pte. Allcorn, B. Coy., knocked out Pte. Belton, H. Q. in the second round. Pte. Lafferty. D. Coy., beat Pte. Morbin, D. Coy., on points. L/Cpl. Anderson A. Coy., beat Pte. Goddard H. Q., on points.

Middle Weights, Class A., 11st. 6lbs.:—Pte. Hutchings, B. Coy., beat Pte. Wood, H. Q. on points.

Light Weights, Class A, 9st. 9lbs.:—Pte. Vickorif, D. Coy., beat Pte. Smith. H. Q. on points after an interesting fight. Pte. Collier, D. Coy., knocked out Pte. Baker, C. Coy., in the second round. Pte. Gatehouse, B. Coy., beat Pte. Manners, D. Coy., on points. Pte. Bagust, B. Coy., beat Pte. Doubleday, B. Coy., the referee stopping the fight in the first round when it was apparent Doubleday was outclassed. Pte. Nash, H. Q., knocked out Pte. Burgess, of the same Company in the second round. Pte. Manser, D. Coy., beat Pte. Franks, A. Coy., on points.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

TWO PERSONS CLAIM AUTHORSHIP OF A BOOK.

BENARES, Aug. 13.

Thakur Shivnandan Singh, a Hindu writer, has brought a case of breach of trust against Mr. Rajpal of Lahore. The case is being heard in the court of Mr. Harihar Prasad, the Deputy Magistrate of Benares. Thakur Shivnandan Singh claims that he wrote a book in Hindi named "Dampati-mitra" and sent it to the accused asking him to translate it into Urdu, but the accused instead of doing that, published the book himself and was making illegitimate profit through its sale. The plaintiff added that a sheet of paper containing defamatory matter has also been attached to the book.

Mr. Rajpal, the accused, in defence stated that the Hindi book named "Dampati Mitra" was written by Pandit Santa Ram, who asked him to publish it. The defendant also stated that the complainant has been bringing such false accusations in the past. Pandit Santa Ram giving evidence stated that the book named "Dampati Mitra" was his own production. He had consulted several English books on that subject before writing it. The Punjab Government had given him Rs. 1,300 in appreciation and a medal also was conferred upon him. He further said that vernacular journals named "Oosha Bhartiya" and "Arya Musafir" had been edited by him. The case is proceeding.—Free Press.

SKEEN COMMITTEE IN POONA.

POONA, Aug. 14.

Captain Daphale, Dr. Ziauddin and General Skeen of the Skeen Committee accompanied by Mr. Lourley, the Director of Public Instruction and Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, paid a visit to the Maharashtra Mandal Vyayamshala on the Tilak Road Poona. The guests were taken round the grounds and were shown the arrangements for swimming. They then witnessed stae, spear, fight clubs, drills and other items such as wrestling, sword, lakdi, malkhams etc.

The Committee devoted a good deal of their time in Poona to a close observation of the training of the University Territorial Corps.—(A.P.)

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Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj wires from Sikar:—In connection with the recent Hindu-Muslim tension prevailing among the subject of Sikar, Jaipur State, it has been decided to hold a representative conference of both the communities with approval of the Sikar authorities on 17th August at Sikar to consider measures of reconciliation.

A jail warder of the Central Prison, Hyderabad, has been convicted for selling foreign charas.—(A.P.)

Juma Laskari, a constable in the Jacobabad police service, has been sentenced to death for murdering a washerman.—(A.P.)

With regard to the committal of Private Thomas to Sessions for trial in connection with the murder of a Sikh cart-man charges framed by Col. Coldstream District Magistrate, Simla, are alternative, namely either under Section 302 or 304 or 304 A of the I. P. C. (A.P.)

Syed Lalshah, Editor Printer and Publisher of the daily "Zemindar," Lahore, was prosecuted under section 293 I.P.C. for the publication of an alleged obscene medical advertisement in his paper. The accused pleaded guilty and apologised. The Magistrate, however, in view of the nature of the offence, convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default suffer one week's imprisonment.—A.P.

The Conference of Excise Ministers from the various provinces will commence in Simla on the 21st September.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has by an overwhelming majority elected Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar for the Presidentship of the Assam Congress.—Free Press.

The Lahore Hindu Sabha has passed a resolution protesting against the prohibitory order passed against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. It congratulates the Pandit on defying the order and assures him that his action of his is endorsed by the entire Hindu community.—A. P.

A Trivandrum message says that as a direct result of continuous agitation on the question of unemployment, the Dewan announced at a meeting of the Legislative Council that a Committee would be formed with a non-official majority to look into the question.—A. P.

In order to give further facilities to the traders and to increase commercial importance of the town of Joravarnagar in the Wadhwan State H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan has issued a notification offering facilities to traders doing business in town.—F. P. I.

A meeting of the Selection Board of the Berar Provincial Responsive Co-operation Party has been fixed to be held at Yeotmal on Sunday the 22nd August. The final selection of candidates in respect of the several constituencies in Berar will be made at this meeting.—A.P.

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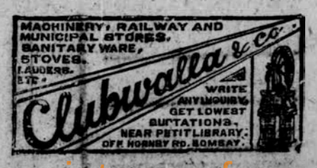
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